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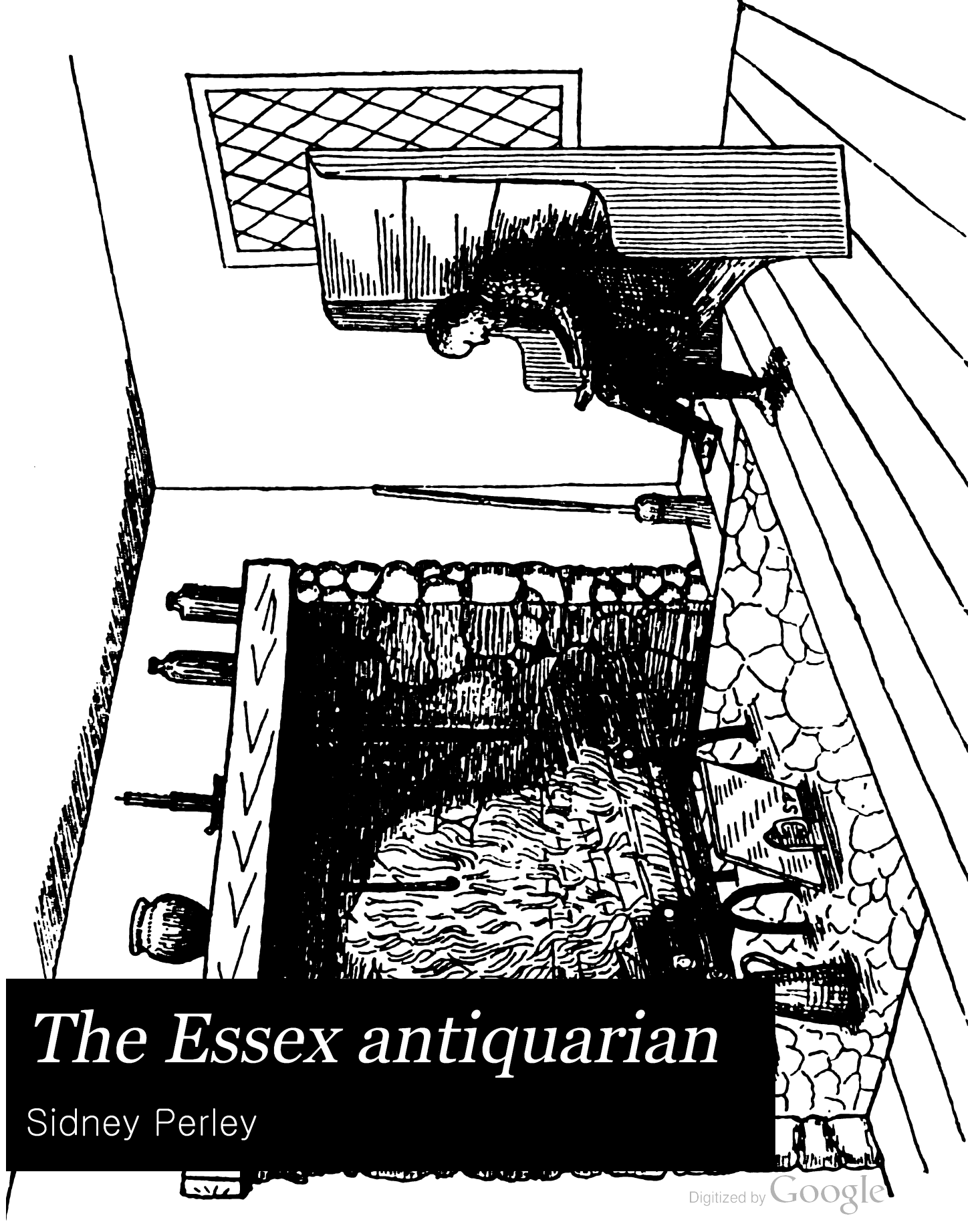
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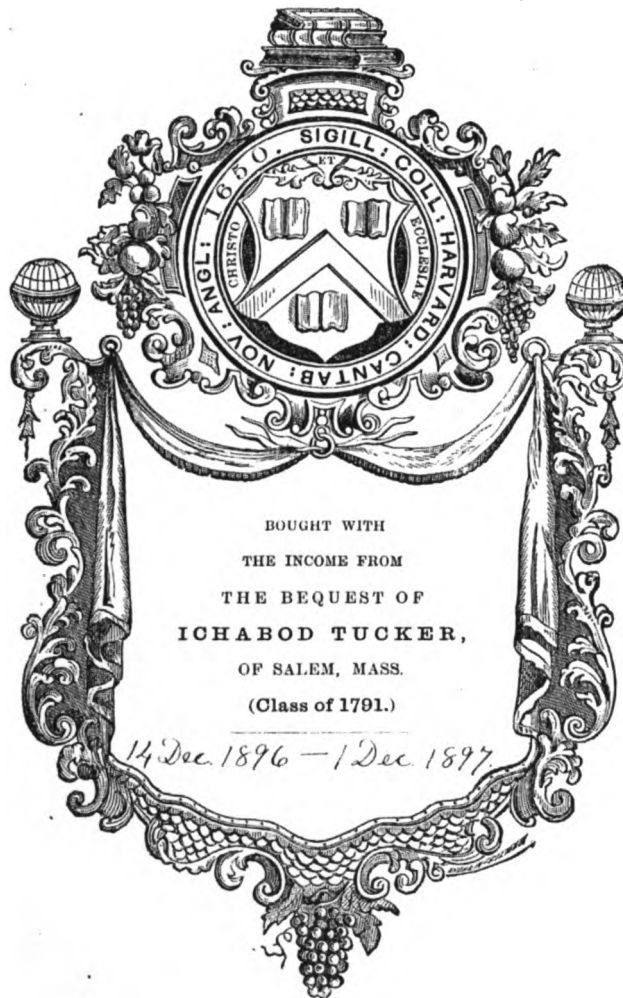
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THE ESSEX ANTIQUARIAN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE BIOGRAPHY, GENEALOGY,
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF ESSEX COUNTY,
MASSACHUSETTS

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Biography, Genealogy, History and Antiquities

of

Essex County, Massachusetts.

SIDNEY PERLEY, *Editor.*

GEO. FRIS. DOW, *Business Manager.*

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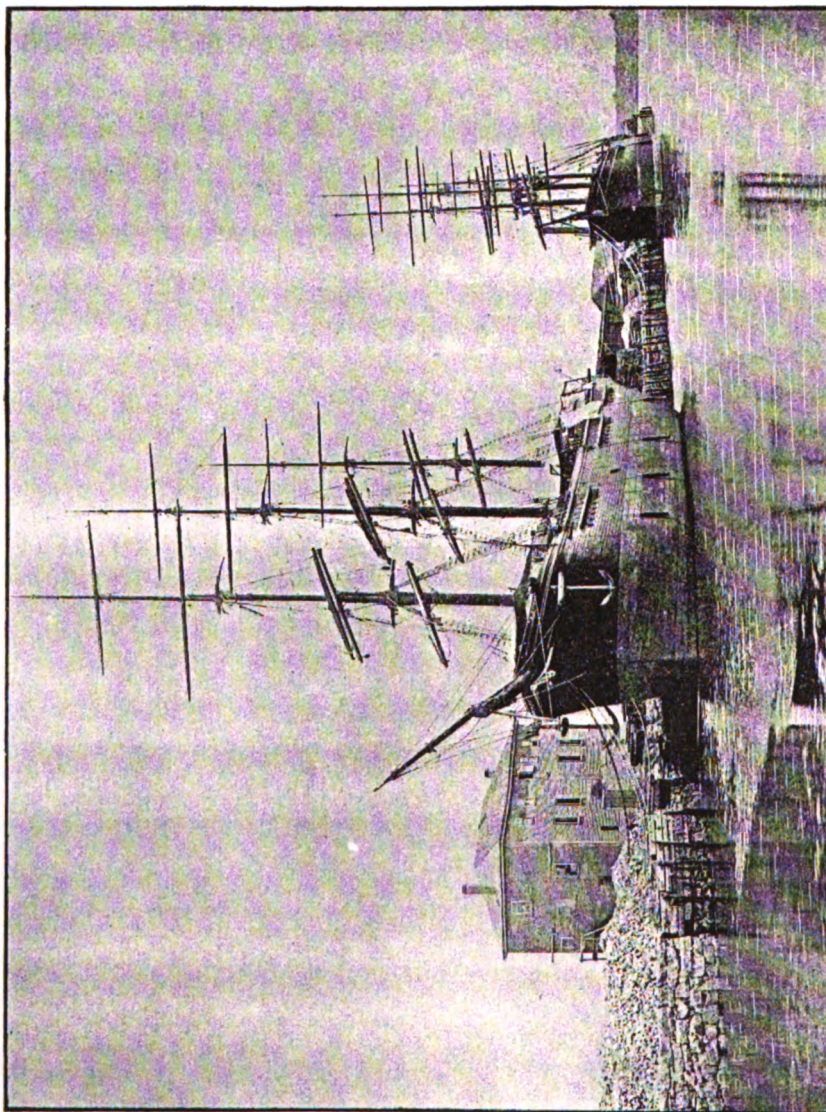
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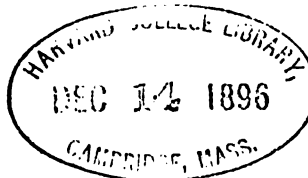
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VOL. I.

SALEM, MASS., JANUARY, 1897.

NO. I.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF SALEM.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

SALEM was settled by a class of men who were different in several respects from those of the other towns of the Massachusetts Bay colony. They were sea-faring, having been engaged in fishing at Cape Ann for five years. The maritime advantages of the situation of Salem undoubtedly attracted them thither, and resulted in the commercial activity of the town in later years. At the very beginning of Endicott's government here he was directed by the home company to send to England as return cargoes, "staves, sarsaparilla, sumack, sturgeon and other fish and beaver." The waters of the harbor and rivers contained immense quantities of fish, and for more than a century they were the staple export, Winter island being the headquarters of the fish trade. Even as late as the present century, salmon swam the North river in such numbers that they constituted the main article of animal food of the dwellers on its banks; and the indentures of apprentices contained a clause providing that they should not be compelled to eat salmon more than three times each week.

About 1640, vessels were sailed to Antigua and Barbadoes, some of the Leeward Islands and the large islands of the West Indies, the Bermudas, Virginia and England; and in 1644 Josselyn wrote that in Salem there "are many rich merchants." Within the next twenty-five years, trade was extended to Spain, France and Holland.

The great majority of vessels then engaged in commerce from Salem were

ketches, measuring from twenty to forty tons burthen, and manned by four, five or six men each. In 1688, there was only one ship, her tonnage being one hundred and thirty tons. In 1698, Salem had on the water one ship of eighty tons and another of two hundred, one bark, three sloops and twenty ketches.

Higginson wrote of the trade here in 1700 as follows: "Dry, merchantable codfish for the markets of Spain, Portugal and the Straits, refuse fish, lumber, horses and provisions for the West Indies. Returns made directly to England are sugar, molasses, cotton, wool, logwood and Brasileto-wood, for which we depend on the West Indies. Our own produce, a considerable quantity of whale and fish-oil, whalebone, furs, deer, elk, and bearskins are annually sent to England. We have much shipping here and rates are low."

Commerce was continued in similar lines and with but little increase to the beginning of the Revolution. With the exception of Boston and New York, Beverly, Marblehead and Salem were the principal commercial ports of the province, having most of the shipping.

The patriots of the colonies, without ships of war, found themselves at issue with the most powerful maritime nation of the world. Boston and New York were occupied and crippled by the enemy, and the success of the Americans was early believed to lie in the hands of the patriotic merchants of Salem bay. Devotion to the cause of independence was nowhere more extensive or truer than in

the hearts of the merchants of Salem, and those who sailed their ships over the ocean. Broad-minded and generous, the owners recognized the exigency of the times and turned their vessels into privateers, arming them with cannon; and their gallant crews volunteered to man them. Out upon the deep they sailed, with hearts of courage and daring, to meet in mortal combat the powerful navy of England.

Not only did they use the vessels already built, but the merchants had larger and better ones constructed, equipped and manned for this very service. During the war more than one hundred and fifty-eight vessels were thus sent out from Salem. They carried upward of two thousand guns in all, averaging about fourteen each, and were manned by several thousand seamen. They took four hundred and forty-five prizes, an average of nearly three to each vessel. The story of these privateers upon the ocean is a very important, and the most interesting, fascinating and romantic part of the history of the struggle for independence. The secluded conflicts at sea, between single vessels, had few witnesses, and little, compared with the amount of knowledge we have of the battles fought on land, is therefore known of the history of the capture of these four hundred and forty-five prizes.

Little commerce in the way of trade had been carried on during the seven years of war, and on the return of peace the merchants found themselves possessed of many swift-sailing vessels larger than any they had used prior to the Revolution. They were too large to be profitably employed in domestic commerce or in the short voyages to their hitherto visited European and other ports. The merchants determined to visit new and more distant countries, and begin trade with their peoples.

Many hundred seamen were idle, as they would accept no employment but that which was compatible with the spirit they had imbibed during the seven strange years that had just come to an end, leav-

ing them stranded. They had sailed the Spanish main, and had had frequent meetings with the buccaneers of the ocean for years. Perilous voyages were the most attractive. Most of the sailors were still young, and full of life and daring. The prospect of voyages to distant and unknown countries was fascinating to them, and when the merchants announced their intention of opening up trade with the remote parts of the globe there was no lack of seamen.

The snow-white sails of the merchant-ships of Salem were soon seen in every water of the then known world, and Salem became famous in the uttermost parts, its name becoming as widely known as that of America.

Many of the voyages of the merchant-ships were not less exciting and dangerous than the experiences of the privateers in the Revolution. The history of the period is crowded with incidents of daring and adventure in unknown seas and in ports never before visited by Americans, encounters with pirates and tribes of cruel and treacherous savages, who were ready to commit any atrocity for plunder, contests with the armed ships of France and England, imprisonment among the Algerines and in the dungeons of France and Spain. Now and then Salem crews fell victims to the pirates and cruel Malays. Even the most romantic imaginations fail to conceive the parallel of those times.

It has already been said that the seamen were young, but it will not be learned from that statement alone how very youthful some of them were. When the first vessel to the East Indies set sail from Salem, neither the captain nor his mates were out of their teens; yet, with imperfect mathematical instruments, and without charts except of their own making, they carried through coral reefs and along strange shores ship and cargo safely to their destination. The importance of the position of these boys did not alone lie in the navigation of the vessel. They had the selling of the outward cargo, and the

purchase of another to bring home with them. The whole financial success of the voyage depended upon them, as there was no communication with the owners during the year and a half covered by the voyage, and no news of them received at home until they came sailing back again. The telegraphic cable long ago destroyed the romantic interest which the mystery of silence wove around these trips.

✓ Derby street, the great commercial thoroughfare of the town, was filled with the bustle of business. Vessels crowded at the wharves, some having their cargoes of silk from India, tea from China, pepper from Sumatra, coffee from Arabia, spices from Batavia, gum-copal from Zanzibar, and hides from Africa, removed to the warehouses on the wharves, and others were being laden with American goods for the foreign trade.

At every lounging place, on every street corner and about the doors of the numerous sailor boarding houses, were seamen fresh from Eastern countries, and others about to sail thither, having all the peculiarities of the true rover of the seas.

The sail-makers with their curious thimbles fastened to the palms of their hands, sat on the smooth floor of their lofts busily stitching the great sheets of white canvass that should carry many a gallant vessel through storm and tempest to seas before unplowed by American keels. The shops of the ship-chandlers were also busy places, as well as the shop of the old maker of mathematical instruments, with his swinging sign of a quadrant. The shops and stores were full of strange and unique articles, brought from distant lands. Parrots screamed and monkeys and other small animals from foreign forests gamboled at will in the back shops. Suggestions of foreign lands met the vision at every turn. The collection of rare and unique curiosities which constitute the East India Marine museum was one result of these voyages.

The ship *America*, Capt. Jacob Crowninshield of Salem, master and owner, brought home from Bengal, in 1796, the

first elephant that was ever seen in the United States.

The maritime section of the town was well worth visiting. Salem was one of the principal depots for the distribution of foreign merchandise. For instance, in the year 1800, more than eight million pounds of sugar alone was imported and sold to traders from various sections of the country. The streets were alive with teams loaded with goods. Draft wagons and drays came from long distances, sometimes more than a hundred miles, for this was long before the period of railroads, and all merchandise had to be transported overland in this arduous and tedious manner.

In the taverns, teamsters from many parts of Northwestern New England were ever to be found on chilly evenings sitting around the hearth-fire, discussing politics or current news, or becoming cheerful over frequent potations of New England rum, which was then manufactured in Salem in great quantities.

The first new trade opened, after the Revolution, was with Russia. In 1784, the bark *Light Horse*, commanded by Capt. Buffington from Salem, opened the American trade at St. Petersburg. The trade with that country became extensive, but greatly declined after the embargo. The last entry in Salem of a cargo from Archangel was in 1820, from Cronstadt in 1836, and from St. Petersburg in 1843.

The Cape of Good Hope trade was also opened in 1784. The first voyage was made in the *Grand Turk*, a fast-sailing ship of three hundred tons. It was built by Elias Hasket Derby, in 1781, as a privateer, and carried twenty-two guns. In 1784, Mr. Derby dispatched the vessel, under command of Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, on the first voyage from Salem to the Cape, the exportation being New England rum, and the return cargo Granada rum.

The next year (1785), Mr. Derby opened the trade with China by sending to Canton the *Grand Turk*, which was then commanded by Capt. Ebenezer West.

He there competed with the European syndicates of merchants for the native trade.

The ship *Grand Turk* was also the first New England vessel to open trade with the Dutch of the Isle of France. This was in 1787. Sugar was the principal article of Dutch exportation. In 1794, the ship *Aurora* brought from there a cargo of four hundred and twenty-four thousand and thirty-four pounds of sugar, it being consigned to William Gray.

The East India trade was also opened by Mr. Derby, in 1788, by the ship *Atlantic*, which was commanded by his son. This was the first vessel to display the American ensign at Surat, Bombay and Calcutta. The next year, he imported the first cargo of Bombay cotton brought to this country. In 1798, the ship *Belisarius* brought a cargo of ten thousand, seven hundred and sixty-seven pounds of sugar and one hundred and eighteen thousand, two hundred and fifteen pounds of coffee from Calcutta and the Isle of France. In 1803, the ship *Lucia* brought from Calcutta a cargo of sugar, indigo and cheroots, on which the duty was \$24,001.08. In 1805, the ship *Argo* brought a cargo of sugar, from the same port, on which the duty was \$32,799.47. In 1812, a duty of \$51,526.33 was paid on the cargo of the *Restitution* from Calcutta. The Calcutta trade was afterwards carried on principally by Joseph Peabody, by the famous ship *George*, which made twenty-one voyages to Calcutta, and who paid \$651,743.32 duties on its cargoes.

The first American vessel to open trade with Batavia was the Salem brig *Sally*, Benjamin Webb, master, in 1796, who purchased of the people there pepper and sugar. Salem vessels were the first to display the American flag at the Island of Java, near Sumatra, in the Indian ocean. The ship *Margaret*, Samuel Derby, master, was the first (in 1802) Salem vessel, and second American vessel to visit Japan; and the ship *Franklin* of Boston, commanded by Capt. James Devereux of

Salem, was the first American vessel to trade with Japan, though commercial intercourse was not opened between the two countries until half a century later.

Salem merchants sent the first vessel that ever sailed direct from this country to Sumatra, and the first to bring a cargo of pepper from that island. This trade originated from the discovery, by Capt. Jonathan Carnes of Salem, at the port of Bencoolen, who was there in 1793, that pepper grew wild on the northwestern coast of Sumatra. He sailed for Jonathan Peele, the merchant, who, upon the discovery of Capt. Carnes, built the schooner *Rajah* and sent him in it to Sumatra for a cargo of pepper in 1795. He took, for the purpose of trade, a cargo of brandy, gin, iron, tobacco and salmon, and in 1796 brought back the first cargo of pepper to be imported into this country in bulk. The cargo sold at seven hundred per cent. profit. The merchants were greatly excited over Mr. Peele's success, and endeavored to learn where the pepper had been obtained, but it was kept a secret for several years. The cargoes of pepper sometimes contained as much as six hundred tons.

The ship *Elisa*, James Cook, master, brought into the port of Salem, from Sumatra, a cargo of one million, twelve thousand, one hundred and forty-eight pounds of pepper, on which a duty of \$66,903.90 was paid. At one time the trade with Sumatra was almost entirely carried on by Salem merchants, and a large proportion of the pepper consumed was obtained at, and through the port of Salem, which was the distributing point for that article to all countries. Cargoes of pepper were regularly brought to Salem from Sumatra until 1846. Salem vessels were at Sumatra for the last time in 1860; and the last American vessel that visited that coast was commanded by a Salem captain. This was in 1867. Since then there has been no direct trade between that place and the United States.

The Manilla trade was opened in 1796. The ship *Astrea*, of Salem, Henry Prince, master, in that year entered the harbor of

Manilla, the capital city of the Philippine Islands, situated on the island of Luzon, and returned to Salem with a cargo of seventy-five thousand pounds of sugar, sixty-three thousand, six hundred and ninety-five pounds of pepper and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven pounds of indigo, the import duty at Salem being \$24,020. The ship *St. Paul* was almost as famous in the Manilla trade as was the ship *George* in the Calcutta trade. The last entry in Salem from Manilla was the bark *Dragon*, in 1858, with a cargo of hemp.

5 The Mocha trade was opened in 1798 by the ship *Recovery*, of the port of Salem, Joseph Ropes, master. It was the first American vessel to display the American flag in that region of the world. The natives were amazed at the vessel, with its, to them, strange shape and rig, and large size. The ship *Franklin*, in 1808, brought from there a cargo of five hundred and thirty-two thousand, three hundred and sixty-five pounds of coffee, consigned to Joseph Peabody, on which was paid a duty of \$26,618.25.

5 Trade with all those distant shores was firmly established and flourishing at its height, when, in 1808, the embargo was placed upon our seaports. The whole trade was thus suddenly stopped, in some instances never to be re-opened, and in all its branches to be pursued with less vigor and in a less degree.

The trade in wine and brandy with Spain and Portugal, which had continued for a century was wholly stopped by the embargo, the last entry being from Bilbao, in 1809.

Of the trade with all the other principal European ports, which began prior to the War of 1812, the last entry from Bordeaux occurred in 1815, from Copenhagen in 1816, from Amsterdam in 1823, from Hamburg in 1828, from Rotterdam in 1834, from Antwerp in 1836, and from Gottenburg in 1837.

The Mediterranean trade existed principally before that war, the last entry, with a cargo of wine, brandy and soap, from

Marseilles being in 1833, and the last from Leghorn in 1841. Trade with Messina ceased in 1831.

Among the places early traded at by the colonists, the last entry from the West Indies was from Havana in 1854. The last entry in Salem from the Rio Grande was made in 1870.

The South American trade, which also began early, finally ended in 1877, the last entry in Salem from Para occurring in 1861, the cargo consisting of rubber, hides, cocoa, coffee and castana nuts. The trade with Montevideo, in hides and horns, which began in 1811, also ended in 1861. The sugar trade with Pernambuco ended in 1841. Among the places of South America visited by Salem merchants were Guayaquil, Lima, Patagonia, Rio Janeiro, Surinam and Valparaiso.

Trade on the west coast of Africa, which began soon after the close of the Revolution, by conveying thither New England rum, gun-powder and tobacco, closed in 1873.

The Feejee Islands trade was first opened in 1811 in the period between the embargo and the war, by the bark *Active*, Capt. William P. Richardson. Salem was a name familiar to the cannibals of those islands during the first half of this century, as well as to the savages of Africa and Madagascar, being the synonym for all the rest of the world. The trade continued as late as 1854, when the bark *Dragon* brought from there a cargo of eleven hundred and seventy bales of hemp.

After the close of the war, the Salem merchants attempted to supplement the unparalleled commercial record of the port by opening trade with several new places.

The first American vessel to trade at Madagascar was the Salem brig *Beulah*, Charles Forbes, master, in 1820. In 1827, Salem merchants extended this trade to Zanzibar. The Salem vessels were the first to trade there as at Sumatra and Madagascar. Gum-copal was its staple article of export. The last cargo to arrive at Salem from Zanzibar entered in 1870.

The Australian trade was commenced in 1832, by the Salem ship *Tybee*, Charles Millett, master, at Sydney, and that was the first American vessel to enter Australian ports. The trade came to an end in 1837.

Considerable trade was carried on with Nova Scotia from about 1840 to 1857. Since that time there has been but little. For about ten years, from 1837 to 1847, Salem was engaged in the whale fisheries.

The whole aspect of the old maritime section of Salem is now changed. Many of the old shops on Derby street remain, dingy and worn, and ware-houses have been transformed into coal-houses, coal being now the principal article of importation. Mansions of the old merchants are to be found around Washington square, many of them elegant and large, but those that remain in the old commercial section are dilapidated and changed. The influence of the energy, enterprise, fearlessness and far-sightedness of the old-time merchants will, however, remain for centuries.

The engraving at the beginning of this sketch is that of the ship *Mindoro*, the only survivor of the full-rigged merchant ships of Salem, lying at the historic Derby wharf in Salem harbor. It was built in Boston in 1864 by John Taylor for Messrs. Pickman & Silsbee, merchants of Salem, by whom it has always been owned. It measures one hundred and sixty-seven feet in length, thirty-five feet in breadth, and twenty-three and one-half feet in depth. Its gross tonnage measurement is one thousand and twenty-one and ninety-five one-hundredths tons, and the net, nine hundred and seventy and fifty-seven one-hundredths tons. Its first commander was Capt. Charles H. Allen, jr., and his successors, Captains Reynolds, Bray, Gardner, Beadle, Hutchinson, Powers, Luscomb and Creelman, respectively. It has sailed in many waters, carrying cargoes to and from China and the East Indies, Australia, Cape Town, San Francisco, etc. It has now been lying at the wharf

for a year, having in all probability made its last port.

NOTES.

Philip Godfrid Kast kept an apothecary at "the Sign of the Lyon and Mortar" in Salem in 1768.

Edward Griffiths, "taylor and habit-maker from London," resided "next door to Major Read's" in Marblehead in 1768.

William Vans kept a country store on "the Corner leading from the main Street to the North-River Bridge" in Salem in 1768.

William Jones kept the King's-Head tavern "in Danvers, on the road from Boston to Salem," in 1768.—*Essex Gazette*, Aug. 2, 1768.

Salem, Aug. 9, 1768. "On Thursday Evening last, Mr. JOSEPH CABOT, of this town, was married to Miss REBECCA ORNE, eldest Daughter of Mr. TIMOTHY ORNE, late an eminent Merchant of this Place."—*Essex Gazette*, Aug. 9, 1768.

The following persons, from Essex county, settled in Henniker, N. H.:—

Capt. Aaron Adams, from Rowley, about 1772, and his brother Israel about 1775. Stephen Adams, from Rowley, about 1772.

David Clough (born in Salem, 1752), in 1778.

Eliphalet Colby, from Amesbury, about 1770.

Moses Duston, from Haverhill, about 1771.

George Hoyt (a native of Salisbury), about 1783.

Jedediah Kilburn (a native of Rowley), about 1768.

William Mirrick (a native of Newbury), about 1778.

Samuel Paige, from Haverhill, about 1795.

John Proctor, from Manchester, in 1798.

Simeon Rogers, from Newbury, in 1780.

—*History of Henniker, N. H.*

NEW ENGLAND'S DEAD.

New England's dead! New England's dead!
 On every hill they lie;
 On every field of strife, made red
 By bloody victory.
 Each valley, where the battle poured
 Its red and awful tide,
 Beheld the brave New England sword
 With slaughter deeply dyed.
 Their bones are on the northern hill,
 And on the southern plain,
 By brook and river, lake and rill,
 And by the roaring main.
 The land is holy where they fought,
 And holy where they fell;
 For by their blood that land was bought,
 The land they loved so well.
 Then glory to that valiant band,
 The honored saviors of the land.

J. McLellan, Jr.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE
REVOLUTION.

The following list is made up from the official records of the State, and contains the names of all soldiers and sailors of the Revolution that are given as belonging to Essex county. There are doubtless names of others on the official lists who belonged in the county, but the records do not state their residence.

WOOD ABAAHAM of Marblehead; of the crew of ship *Rambler*, May 27, 1780, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Lovett; age, 15 yrs.; stature, 4 ft., 8 in.; complexion, light.

JOHN ABBET of Marblehead; private in Capt. Baker's co., Col. Hutchinson's reg.; in service, 1776; enl. for 12 mos.; reported, deserted.

JOBE ABBIT of Andover; priv. in Capt. Samuel Johnson's co., Col. Titcomb's reg.; enl. Apr. 27, 1777; dis. June 27, 1777; service, 2 mos., 9 dys.; marched to Providence, R. I.

— ABBOT of West parish of Ipswich; corp. in Capt. Abram How's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 2 dys.

ASA ABBOT of Andover; priv. in Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 1½ dys.

BENJAMIN ABBOT of Andover; enl. into Continental Army, from Capt. Samuel Johnson's co., before Feb 17, 1778; enl. to expire Jan. 1, 1780; joined Capt. Benjamin Farnum's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis' reg.; pay abstract for 48 days' rations from Feb. 20, 1777, the date of enl., to time of arrival at Bennington; *also*, in Capt. Abbott's co., Col. Tupper's reg.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 20, 1777, to Nov. 5, 1778; reported, died Nov. 5, 1778.

BENJAMIN ABBOT of Andover; on pay roll for Andover 6 mos. men in Continental Army in 1780; marched June 26, 1780; dis. Dec. 15, 1780; service, 6 mos., 1 dy.; *also*, on list of men raised for 6 mos. service, returned by Brig.-Gen. Pater-son on having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway Oct. 25, 1780.

BENJAMIN ABBOT, JR., of Andover; drummer in Lt. Peter Poor's co., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 3½ dys.; *also*, on receipt for advance pay, dated Camp at Cambridge June 22, 1775; *also*, in Capt. William Perley's co., Col. Frye's reg.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enl. May 5, 1775; service, 3 mos., 4 dys.; *also*, on return of same co., probably in Oct., 1775; *also*, on coat order dated Cambridge Nov. 14, 1775; *also*, on return of men enl. into the Continental Army from Capt. Samuel Johnson's (1st Andover) co., Essex co. reg., dated Feb. 17, 1778; enl. to expire Jan. 1, 1780; joined Capt. Farnum's co., Col. Francis' reg.; *also*, on pay abstract of Capt. Benjamin Farnum's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis' reg., for 48 days rations from Feb. 20, 1777, to time of arrival at Bennington; *also*, drummer in Capt. Abbot's co., Col. Tupper's reg.; Continental Army accounts for service from Feb. 20, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; *also*, on muster roll for March, 1779, dated at West Point; *also*, on Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; *also*, on descriptive list of enl. men from Andover; age, 18 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 6 in.; complexion, light; hair, light; occupation, hus-

bandman; enl. April 19, 1779; joined Capt. Stephen Abbott's co., 10th reg.; enl., during war, by Lt. Libby at West Point; *also*, on muster and pay roll in Col. Benjamin Tupper's (10th) reg.; service, 5 mos.; roll made up from Jan. 1, 1782, to Jan. 1, 1783.

BIXBY ABBOT of Andover; corp. in Capt. Benjamin Ames' Co., Col. James Frye's reg., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 7 dys.; *also*, on return of men in camp at Cambridge May 17, 1775; *also*, on company return dated Oct. 6, 1775; *also*, on coat order dated Cambridge Nov. 14, 1775.

CALEB ABBOT of Andover; priv. in Capt. Benjamin Ames' co., Col. James Frye's reg., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 7 dys.; *also*, on return of men in camp at Cambridge May 17, 1775; *also*, on list of men returned as serving on main guard, under Lt.-Col. L. Baldwin, June 22, 1775; *also*, on company return dated Oct. 6, 1775; *also*, on coat order dated Cambridge Nov. 14, 1775; *also*, on return of men enl. into the Continental Army from Capt. John Abbott, Jr.'s, (2d) co., Essex co. reg., dated Andover Feb. 16, 1778; enl. 3 yrs.; joined Capt. Fox's co., Col. Hurley's reg.

DANIEL ABBOT of Haverhill; on descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for 6 mos., agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780; age, 22 yrs.; stature, 5 ft., 4 in.; complexion, light; arrived at Springfield Oct. 4, 1780; marched to camp Oct. 26, 1780, under command of Lt. Cary; *also*, on pay roll of 6 mos. men raised by Haverhill for service in the Continental Army during 1780; marched Sept. 26, 1780; dis. Apr. 3, 1781; service, 6 mos., 20 dys.

DARIOUS ABBOT of Andover; serg. in Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 1½ dys.

DAVID ABBOT of Andover; priv. in Capt. John Robinson's co., Col. William Turner's reg.; enl. Aug. 11, 1781; dis. Nov. 11, 1781; service, 3 mos., 5 dys., at Rhode Island; 5 mos. levies.

EBENEZER ABBOT of Andover; priv. in Capt. Jonathan Foster's co., Col. Nathaniel Wade's reg.; enl. July 1, 1778; roll made up to Jan. 1, 1779; stationed at Middletown, R. I.

EPHRAIM ABBOT of Andover; serg. in Capt. Joshua Holt's co., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 1½ dys.

EPHRAIM ABBOT of Andover; on descriptive list of men enl. from Essex co. for 9 mos. from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, June 20, 1778; in Capt. Abbot's co. [also given as Capt. Holt's co.], Col. Samuel Johnson's (4th Essex co.) reg.; age, 19 yrs.; stature, 5 ft., 7 in.; complexion, light; *also*, priv. in Capt. Stephen Abbot's co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's (15th) reg.; on muster roll for Mar., 1779, dated West Point; enl. June 19, 1778; dis. March 19, 1779; service, 9 mos.

GEORGE ABBOT of West parish of Ipswich; priv. in Capt. Abraham Howe's co., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 2 dys.

GEORGE ABBOT of Andover; priv. in Capt. Benjamin Farnum's co., Col. James Frye's reg.; co. return dated Cambridge Oct. 6, 1775; *also*, in coat order dated Cambridge Nov. 13, 1775.

GEORGE ABBOT of Rowley; priv. in Capt. John Baker's co., Col. Moses Little's reg.; co. return [probably in Oct., 1775]; enl. May 2, 1775; age, 22 yrs.; *also*, in coat order dated Dec. 11, 1775.

HENRY ABBOT of Andover; capt. of co. which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 1½ dys.

ISAAC ABBOT of Andover; 2d lt. in Capt. Benjamin Ames' co., Col. James Frye's reg., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 7 dys.; *also*, on return of men in camp at Cambridge, May 17, 1775; *also*, in company return dated Oct. 6, 1775.

JAMES ABBOT of Bradford; priv. in Capt. John Savory's co.; enl. Nov. 30, 1775; dis. Dec. 4, 1775; service, 5 dys.; detachment from 2d Foot co. in Bradford, which marched for defence of Cape Ann.

JEDUTHAN ABBOT of Andover; serg. in Capt. Joshua Holt's co., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dys.; *also*, in Capt. Samuel Johnson's co., Col. Johnson's reg.; enl. Aug. 14, 1777; dis. Nov. 30, 1777; service, 4 mos., with Northern army.

JEREMIAH ABBOT of Salem; priv. in Capt. Simeon Brown's co., Col. Nathaniel Wade's reg.; enl. July 30, 1778; dis. Jan. 1, 1779; service, 5 mos., 8 dys., on an alarm at Rhode Island; stationed at East Greenwich, R. I.

JOHN ABBOT of Andover; 2d lt. in Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dys.

JOHN ABBOT of Andover; priv. in Lt. Peter Poor's co., which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dys.

JOHN ABBOT of Andover; capt. of a co. which marched into Roxbury camp and joined Col. Samuel H. Parsons' reg. Dec. 10, 1775; *also*, capt., 11th co., Col. Parsons' (4th Essex co.) reg.; list of officers of Mass. militia; commissioned Feb. 21, 1776.

JOHN ABBOT, JR., of Andover; capt., 6th co., Col. Samuel Johnson's (4th Essex co.) reg.; list of officers of Mass. militia; commissioned April 3, 1776.

JOHN LOVEJOY ABBOT of Andover; priv., Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.

JONATHAN ABBOT of Andover; serg., Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.

JONATHAN ABBOT of Andover; ens., Capt. Joshua Holt's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dys.; *also*, 2d lt., Capt. Joshua Holt's (11th co.), Col. Samuel Johnson's (4th Essex co.) reg.; list of officers of Mass. militia; commissioned April 3, 1776; *also*, Capt. John Abbot's co., Col. Jonathan Cogswell, Jr.'s., reg., Brig.-Gen. Farley's brigade; list of officers

of Mass. militia dated Ipswich Sept. 30, 1776; co. drafted from training band and alarm list of the 4th Essex co. reg., and ordered to march to Horse Neck; *also*, capt., 11th co., 4th Essex co. reg.; list of officers of Mass. militia; commissioned Oct. 7, 1779.

JOSHUA ABBOT of Rowley; on list of men raised for 6 mos. service returned by Brig.-Gen. Paterson as having passed muster, in return dated Camp Totoway Oct. 25, 1780; *also*, priv., Capt. John Williams' co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st reg.); pay roll for 6 mos. men raised by the town of Rowley for service in the Continental Army during 1780; marched Aug. 15, 1780; dis. Feb. 19, 1781; service, 6 mos., 17 dys.; *also*, on muster roll for Jan., 1781, dated West Point: reported, on command with Quartermaster-General.

MOSES ABBOT of Andover; clerk, Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.

MOSES ABBOT of Andover; 1st lt., Capt. John Abbot's (6th co.), Col. Samuel Johnson's (4th Essex co.) reg.; list of officers, of Mass. militia; commissioned April 3, 1776.

NATHAN ABBOT of Andover; priv., Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dys.

NATHAN ABBOT of Andover; corp., Capt. John Peabody's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis' reg.; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc.; roll sworn to Nov. 29, 1776.

NATHAN ABBOT, JR., of Andover; priv., Capt. Henry Abbot's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.

NATHANIEL ABBOT of Andover; priv., Capt. Benj. Ames' co., Col. James Frye's reg., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 7 dys.; *also*, co. return dated Oct. 6, 1775; reported, dis. Aug. 20, 1775; *also*, on order for bounty coat money dated Camp at Boston, Dec. 13, 1775.

NATHANIEL ABBOT of Ipswich; on return of men enl. into Continental Army

from 3d Essex co. reg., dated Feb. 17, 1778; enl., 3 yrs.; joined Capt. Whipple's co., Col. Putnam's reg.; *also*, Capt. Whipple's co., Col. Rufus Putnam's reg.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from April 22, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779.

NEHEMIAH ABBOT of Ipswich; priv., Capt. Thomas Burnham's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 3 dys.

NEHEMIAH ABBOT of Andover; lt., Capt. Joshua Holt's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 1½ dys.

To be continued.

THROAT DISTEMPER IN HAVERHILL, 1735-7.

The throat distemper which prevailed throughout the County of Essex in 1735, '6 and '7 so disastrously among the children was particularly fatal in Haverhill. From Nov. 17, 1735, to Dec. 31, 1737, two hundred and fifty-six children, most of them under ten years of age, died in that town from this disease, and in the whole county the deaths of about fourteen hundred children and also a considerable number of adults are estimated to have thus resulted. This estimate is undoubtedly low, as scarcely a cemetery of that time can be visited without seeing the little gravestones bearing dates of this period, and to one accustomed to examining old burying grounds the general appearance of each stone betrays the fact that the child buried beneath it was a victim of the distemper. It would seem that some gravestone maker must have supplied the people of the county with the stones during this period, the demand for them being so great that variation in design was not to be entertained.

In the old parish in Haverhill the number that died during the period named was eighty-eight; in the west parish, sixty-two; and in the north parish one hundred and six. Two hundred and ten were under the age of ten; thirty between ten and fifteen; eleven between fifteen and twenty;

three between twenty and thirty; one between thirty and forty; and one more than forty years. From Nov. 17 to Dec. 31, 1735, ten died; in 1736, one hundred and sixteen; and in 1737 one hundred and thirty.

The number of families bereaved was one hundred and thirty-nine, twenty-three of whom were left childless. The names of the heads of such families are given below, the names of those having thus lost all their children being printed in italics.

Families that lost one child each: Dea. P. Ayer, *Rev. Mr. Bacheller*, Capt. Bartlet, Nat. Bartlet, Isaac Bradley, *Nehemiah Bradley*, Eben. Brown, *Ed. Carlton, jr.*, Widow Clark, Lieutenant Clement, Jonathan Clement, Moses Clement, Nat. Clement, S. Clement, John Corlis, — Cothran, Reuben Curier, Samuel Davis, *Lydia Dillaway*, William Dillaway, James Eatton, Jonathan Eatton, Samuel Eatton, Widow Emerson, jr., *Ephraim Emerson*, Jo. Emerson, jr., Stephen Emerson, jr., *Ed. Flynt*, *Benjamin Gale*, Samuel G—le, Bartholomew Heath, David Heath, Josiah Heath, *Sarah Heath*, Abner Herriman, John Herriman, Joseph Herriman, Joshua Herriman, Cornel Jonson, Jeremiah Jonson, Stephen Jonson, Thomas Jonson, Abner Kimball, Deacon Little, N. Marble, Joseph Merrill, Nath. Merrill, Samuel Merrill, James Mitchel, Edw. Ordaway, — Otterson, Widow Page, Caleb Page, Edmund Page, Thomas Page, Captain Pecker, Jonathan Shepard, Benjamin Smith, Samuel Staples, Aaron Stevens, Benjamin Stone, *Elis Thomson*, Samuel Webster, W. Whitaker, jr., John White, David Whiting, John Whiting, Ezekiel Wilson, William Wilson, — Wood, and *N. Woodman*.

Families that lost two children each: *Daniel Annis*, Colonel Bailey, *John Black*, William Blay, James Bradbury, Dan. Bradley, Jacob Chase, Moses Cop, John Currier, John Dowe, jr., David Emerson, William Hancock, Jo. Hassaltine, Sa Hassaltine, Richard Hazzen, Caleb Heath, Samuel Heath, *William Heath*, James

Hutchins, Jo. Hutchins, Timothy Jonson, William Jonson, — Kent, John Merrill, Nat. Merrill, jr., Andrew Mitchel, John Mitchel, Judge Saltonstall, — *Trumbal*, John Warner, Stephen Webster, Samuel White, Han. Whittaker, Eben. Whittier, N. Whittier, and Sa. Worthen, jr.

Families that lost three children each : Rev. Mr. Brown, David Cop, Isaac Dalton, John Davis, *Jeremiak Eatton*, Abiel Foster, Daniel Gile, Joseph Gile, Samuel Greele, Deacon Kimball, Jonathan Page, Widow Parker, *Seth Patee*, *Benjamin Philbrick*, Hugh Pike, *Matthew Plummer*, Benjamin Richards, Daniel Roberds, Jonathan Roberds, John Stevens, and Stephen Whittaker.

Families that lost four children each : — Gatchel, *John Heath, jr.*, *John McHard*, P. Merrill, *John Webster, jr.*, and *Daniel Whittaker*.

Families that lost five children each : *John Bradley*, Abner Chase, Thomas Corlis, James Holgate, and Joseph Page.

Rev. John Brown, who was then settled in the ministry at Haverhill, and who lost three children by the distemper, prepared an address to the people of Haverhill, particularly to the bereaved parents, Aug. 14, 1737, prefixing to it "A Brief Relation" of thirty-four "Comfortable and Remarkable Instances of Death" among the children. This was published in Boston by Daniel Henschman, the following year, in a pamphlet of ninety-two duodecimo pages, which is to-day a rare book. Most of the material for this article has been taken from it, and thus has a peculiar interest.

The names of the thirty-four children, whom Mr. Brown cites as showing extraordinary spiritual insight and Christian resignation, and data concerning them which is worthy of being preserved, are as follows : —

Lydia White, died April 6, 1736, aged eight. She was sick about twenty-four hours, having a violent fever with the distemper. She had been a pleasing child, fond of instruction. Her brother died also a few days later.

Eunice Emerson, died June 13, 1736, aged fifteen. Though she had symptoms of the distemper, it was not certain that she died of it. She bled to death, having been troubled with bleeding before.

Whitely McHard, died at one o'clock in the morning of July 12, 1736, aged four.

John McHard, aged seven, brother to the preceding, died at noon on the same day, surviving him only eleven hours. Two other children of the family died before the month had passed, on the same day. This was the first family in the town to be deprived of all their children by this disease. They had another son born to them during the next year, however.

Daniel Chase, died July 28, 1736, aged seven years and eight days. A brother, aged four, was sick in the bed with him, one at the head and the other at the foot. The younger died, and Daniel survived him an hour and a half. They were enclosed in the same coffin. This family lost five children.

Sarah Chase, died Aug. 3, 1736, aged nine. She was sister to the next preceding. She was a very tender hearted and quiet child of few words. Her younger sister Molly was also very sick when she died.

Thomas Shepard, died Aug. 28, 1736, aged eleven. He was sick several weeks, as was his eldest sister, also, who lived.

David Hassaltine, died Aug. 29, 1736, aged seven.

Ruth Merrill, died Sept. 9, 1736, aged twelve. Her younger brother died a short time before herself.

Samuel Gatchel, died Sept. 20, 1736, aged twelve. He was the eldest of a family of six children, four of whom died with the distemper. He and his brother next to him had been sick of the disease in the preceding spring, and had apparently recovered, but some hard bunches in the throat remained, finally proving fatal. He had a three year old brother, named Jesse, who had died with the distemper. The family was poor, and both parents were alive.

Anne Gatchel, died Sept. 11, 1736, aged six. She was a sister of Samuel above. She was asked if she was willing to die, and answered, "Yes, I'm willing to die to go to my Aunt Johnson and my brother Jesse." This Aunt Johnson was an exemplary Christian, and very much loved, and was the only person above the age of forty years who died of the distemper in the town.

Daniel Gatchel, died Sept. 14, 1736, aged ten. He was a brother to the preceding. He had the whooping cough with the disease.

Joseph Richards, died Sept. 18, 1736, aged eight. A younger brother named Abraham died before him.

Elizabeth Davis, died Sept. 19, 1736, aged twenty-two. She was a quiet young lady, and lived out. She had a sister, whom she requested, the day before her death, to wash certain articles which would be needed for her interment, designating the sheets and head-cloths she desired to be laid out with.

Martha Brown, died Oct. 5, 1736, aged fourteen. She was a daughter of Rev. John Brown. She was taken sick Sept. 30th. She had an elder sister and a younger brother, and other brothers and sisters. Early in the morning of the day she died she said to a girl friend of about her own age, Hannah W——, "This is the last time, Hannah, that you will ever see me in this world. I shall be with Betty Bailey before night." Betty Bailey was a loving companion of Pattee's (as she was familiarly called), aged fifteen, who with her sister Molly Bailey, aged thirteen, were taken from the family of Colonel Bailey. Betty died of the scarlet fever May 5, 1736, and Molly of the throat distemper May 11, 1736. Pattee died at about eight o'clock in the evening, having considered the date of her funeral, and reminded some of her friends to take a lock of her hair to remember her by. She sat up and was dressed, and ate a raw apple an hour or two before she died.

Mehitable Page, died Oct. 10, 1736, aged nineteen.

Nathaniel Brown, died Oct. 21, 1736, aged twelve. "Nattie" was a brother to Martha Brown above, and son of Rev. John Brown.

Sarah Eatton, died Oct. 17, 1736, aged four.

Mary Merrill, died Oct. 27, 1736, aged fourteen. Three other children of the family died with the distemper.

Elizabeth Bradbury, died Nov. 15, 1736, aged six. She gave away her clothing to some poor people whom she thought in most need.

Sarah Chase, died Nov. 17, 1736, aged fourteen. Her younger brother also died and was buried in the same coffin with her.

Obadiah Bradley, died Nov. 26, 1736, aged thirteen. He was sick three days. His younger sister died the day before his own death. He had a brother David, who died the year before. He had also a sister Molly, who was next to him in the family. He gave his playthings away before he died. His father could not see him, "being confined from home." His grandmother was apparently living with the family. All the five children of the family died of the distemper.

Sarah Cortis, died Dec. 30, 1736, aged nineteen.

Mary Hasseltine, died Jan. 2, 1736-7, aged nineteen. She had a weak constitution, and was much given to the reading of books. Her mind was much occupied with religious thoughts all through her youth, and some time before her sickness with the distemper she was wont to say that she had not long to live. The night before her death, in answer to a question from her father, she said that she expected to see in Heaven her grandfather and her Aunt Betty ("good old Deacon Hasseltine and his daughter, a Christian of singular attainments").

Susanna Wilson, died Jan. 26, 1736-7, aged seven. She had an elder sister.

Lydia Hasseltine, died Jan. 28, 1736-7, aged nine. She was a sister of Mary Hasseltine mentioned above.

Sarah Whittaker, died Feb. 22, 1736-7, aged seven. She was the eldest of a

family of four children, who all died the same week, the three latter being buried together. The names of the two middle children were Mary and Samuel. The youngest child was two years old.

Susannah Emerson, died Mar. 3, 1736-7, aged fifteen. She was always a sober, timorous little girl. She had a sister Judith living in Newbury, and also a brother who were older than she.

Susannah Emerson, died Sept. 2, 1737, aged ten. Her grandmother was present at her death.

Martha Kimbal, died Sept. 13, 1737, aged eleven. She had sisters and brothers, one of whom was named Benjamin. Her sister Abigail died on the same day, at the age of five.

John Appleton White, died Sept. 28, 1737, aged five. "An only son, and a first born." He had a little sister.

Hannah Webster, died Sept. 30, 1737, aged ten. Her brother Joseph and sisters Mercy and Sarah had died. She was the last. She said to her mother the day before her death: "All the rest are gone: I have been to visit all their graves, and now I am going myself. I don't know what you will do, mother, but if I should be taken away you must not be too much cast down. 'Twas God that gave me to you, and if he take me away you must not be too much concerned. You must not do as some others that have lost all their children; who are afraid to stay in the house, afraid to be in the dark alone; you must hire some little girl to live with you if you are afraid."

Nathaniel Bradley, died Oct. 4, 1737, aged sixteen. He was a dutiful boy. He had sisters, one of whom had married — H—th and had a child that was dying when he was sick. His aunt G—le was present in his sickness. He had sisters named Nabbe and Betty, and one who had died eight years before named Ruth. He also had brothers who were older than himself, one of whom was named Isaac.

James Holgate, died Dec. 26, 1737, aged five. He was the last of five child-

ren that died of throat distemper in the family, all dying in a little more than a week's time. The names of two of the other children were Judith and Benjamin.

WILL OF SARAH DILLINGHAM.

The following is an exact transcript of the will of widow Sarah Dillingham of Ipswich, made from the original on file in the Massachusetts Archives, being the earliest Essex county will.

This is the laft will and testament of mee Sarah Dillingham of Ipswich widowe : ffor my foule I comend it into ye hands of God in ye mediacon of Jefus Crift : ffor my temporall eftate : I give to my onely child Sarah Dillingham my whole eftate in lands and goods (except fuch pticular legacyes as heerafter are named) : and if my child Dye before it fhall be marryed or attain to ye age of one and twenty years, then my will is that the fame fhallbe devyded equally between my mother Thomasine Caly, my brothers Abraham Caly and Jacob Caly, my fifter Bull and my fifter Baft, the wyves of John Bull and John Baft and my fifters Rebecca Caly and emme Caly, or fuch of them as fhallbe lyving at ye tyme of ye death of fuch child, all w^{ch} my mother brethren & fifters are now lyving in England : alfo I give to m^r ward Paftor of ye Church at Ipswich ffyve pounds and to Richard Saltonftall efqr ten pounds and to m^{rs} Saltonftall his wife a filver bowle, To m^r Samuel Appleton ffyve pounds and to his wife a filver porringer : and of this my will I make executors ye faid m^r Saltonftall and m^r Appleton, comittinge y^e education and government of my faid child and ye eftate I leave her unto their faithfull ordering intreating them in the bonds of Criftian love to fee this my will fulfilled my due debts paid, my body decently buyried and my child religiously educated if God give it life, and that they will order the eftate as they would doe their owne : In wytnes that this is my true will made in my pfect memory though my body be weake & fick I publifh it after it had

benn read unto me in the prefenc of
thofe whose names are under wrytten this
xiiiijth Day of July 1636

Tho : Dudley
Robert Lord Sarah Dillingham
Phillip P ffowlers marck
—*Massachusetts Archives, Vol. B15, leaf 59.*

ABBE GENEALOGY.

The name of Abbe in Essex county records is also spelled *Abbee, Abbei, Abbey, Abbie, Abby and Abbye.*

JOHN ABBE¹ was received for an inhabitant of Salem, and granted land there, in the 11th mo., 1636. He was afterward granted land there in 1638, 1639 and 1642, and was granted land at Enon (now Wenham) 15: 12: 1642-3. He lived in Wenham where he died about 1689, intestate, having disposed of his estate to his children in 1683. He married first, Mary—, who died in Wenham Sept. 9, 1672. He married second, Mary Goldsmith (probably widow of Richard) Nov. 25, 1674, in Wenham.

Children :—

- 2—I. JOHN². *See below (2).*
- 3—II. SAMUEL². *See below (3).*
- 4—III. SARAH².
- 5—IV. MERAH².
- 6—V. REBECCA², m. Richard Kimball, in Wenham, 13: 3: 1667.
- 7—VI. OBADIAH². (*See below (7).*)
- 8—VII. THOMAS². (*See below (8).*)

2

JOHN ABBE², yeoman, lived in Wenham. He disposed of his property in Wenham in 1696, and in the same year bought an estate in Windham, Conn., and removed thither. He and his wife Hannah were among the charter members of the Windham church Dec. 10, 1700. He died soon after, and his wife Hannah survived him.

Children, born in Wenham :—

- 9—I. JOHN³, b. May 5, 1665; d. May 15, 1665.
- 10—II. JOHN³, b. Dec. 15, 1666.
- 11—III. THOMAS³, b. 5: 12 mo., 1667.
- 12—IV. RICHARD³, b. Feb. 9, 1682-3. *See below (12).*
- 13—V. LYDIA³, b. May 21, 1696.

3

SAMUEL ABBE³, husbandman, was made freeman Oct. 3, 1680. He married Mary Knowlton, in Wenham, Oct. 12, 1672; and lived first in Wenham, removing to Salem Village (now Danvers) in 1682. He returned to Wenham in 1697, where he died the following year. His wife Mary survived him, and married, second, Abraham Mitchell.

Children :—

- 14—I. MARY³, b. about 1673.
- 15—II. SAMUEL³, b. about 1675; probably married Hannah, dau. of Jonathan and Bethiah (Marsh) Silsbee of Lynn March 15, 1710. She was born Oct. 3, 1687, and died about 1759.
- 16—III. THOMAS³, b. about 1678. *See below (16).*
- 17—IV. ELEAZER³, b. about 1680.
- 18—V. EBENEZER³, b. July 31, 1683, in Salem Village; m. Abigail, dau. of Isaac Goodale of Salem, and settled in Mansfield, Conn., where he was living in 1739.
- 19—VI. MERCY³, b. March 1, 1684-5, in Salem Village.
- 20—VII. SARAH³, b. July 4, 1686, in Salem Village.
- 21—VIII. HEPZIBAH³, b. Feb. 14, 1688-9, in Salem Village.
- 22—IX. ABIGAIL³, b. Nov. 19, 1690, in Salem Village.
- 23—X. JOHN³, b. June 4, 1692, in Salem Village.
- 24—XI. BENJAMIN³, b. June 4, 1694, in Salem Village.
- 25—XII. JONATHAN³, b. about 1696.

7

OBADIAH ABBE⁷, settled in Enfield, Mass. (now included in Connecticut), in or before 1682. He married, first, —; and married, second, Sarah, widow of Joseph Warriner. Savage says that he died in 1752, and mentioned no children in his will.

8

THOMAS ABBE⁸, married Sarah, daughter of Walter Fairfield of Wenham Dec. 17, 1683, in Marblehead. Settled in Enfield. He died in 1728, and his wife Sarah survived him.

Children :—

- 26—I. SARAH⁸, b. March 31, 1684; m. — Geer before 1721.
- 27—II. THOMAS⁸, b. in 1686. *See below (27).*
- 28—III. MARY⁸, b. Feb. 3, 1689; m. James Pease (born in Salem, Mass., in 1679) of Enfield in 1710, and settled in Somers, Conn., in 1713. She died before 1728.

- 29—IV. JOHN², b. in 1692. *See below (29)*.
 30—V. ABIGAIL³, m. — Warner before 1721.
 31—VI. TABITHA³.

12

RICHARD ABBE³, born in Wenham, Mass. Feb. 9, 1682—3. Lived in Windham, Conn., where he was a prominent citizen, and a man of property. He married Mary Jennings Nov. 17, 1703; and died, childless, July 10, 1737, aged fifty-four.

16

THOMAS ABBE³, born about 1678. He married Sarah —.

Child:—

- 32—I. MARY⁴, d. in Wenham Oct. 15, 1705.

27

THOMAS ABBE³, born in 1686. Lived in Enfield in 1726. He married Mary Pease in 1714. She died in 1746.

Children:—

- 33—I. OBADIAH⁴, b. in 1728; died young.
 34—II. THOMAS⁴, b. in 1731; died in 1811.
 35—III. MARY⁴, m. Dennis Bement in 1737.
 36—IV. SARAH⁴, m. Nathaniel Chapin.
 37—V. TABITHA⁴, m. Ephraim Pease in 1740.
 He became very wealthy as a contractor in the French War. He was born in 1719, and died in 1801.

29

JOHN ABBE³, born in 1692. Lived in Enfield in 1726.

Children:—

- 38—I. JOHN⁴, m. Sarah Root in 1739; lived in Enfield.
 39—II. THOMAS⁴.
 40—III. DANIEL⁴.
 41—IV. RICHARD⁴.

IPSWICH MEMORIAL TABLETS.

In Ipswich, July 29, 1896, a granite slab, bearing two bronze tablets, was formally unveiled. It is placed on the little green in front of the South meeting-house. Addresses were made by Rev. T. Frank Waters, president of the Ipswich Historical Society, George A. Gordon, Esq., of Boston, secretary of the N. E. Historic-Genecalogical Society, Hon. Robert S. Rantoul of Salem, president of the Essex Institute, and others. The address of Mr. Waters was lengthy and excellent.

The inscription on the tablet facing the meeting-house is as follows:—

HERE STOOD
 THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE
 OF THE
 1747 SOUTH PARISH. 1837
 THE EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC,
 BENEDICT ARNOLD IN COMMAND,
 AARON BURR IN THE RANKS,
 MARCHED BY THIS SPOT SEPT. 18, 1775.
 REV. WILLIAM HUBBARD
 PASTOR OF THE IPSWICH CHURCH
 1856—1704
 HISTORIAN OF THE INDIAN WARS
 LIVED NEAR THE RIVER ABOUT
 A HUNDRED RODS EASTWARD.
 ERECTED BY
 THE IPSWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 1896

The inscription on the tablet facing the common is as follows:—

A FEW RODS EAST OF THIS SPOT
 WERE THE DWELLING AND SCHOOL HOUSE OF
 EZEKIEL OHEEVER
 FIRST MASTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
 1650 — 1681
 ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE COMMON
 WAS THE HOUSE OF
 REV. NATHANIEL WARD
 1634 MINISTER OF IPSWICH 1637
 AUTHOR OF
 "THE SIMPLE COBLER OF AGAWAM"
 COMPILER OF
 THE BODY OF LIBERTIES
 THE RESIDENCE OF
 RICHARD SALTONSTALL
 WAS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COMMON
 AND THAT OF
 REV. NATHANIEL ROGERS
 PASTOR OF IPSWICH CHURCH
 1638 — 1655
 WAS ON THE WEST SIDE

NOTES.

Samuel Hall had a printing office "a few doors above the Town-House" in Salem, where he issued the *Essex Gazette* in 1768.

James Grant, who was then "Living in the House formerly in the Occupation of Major Hicks," kept a store in Salem in 1768.—*Essex Gazette*, Aug. 9, 1768.

FAMILY RECORDS.

The following is a copy of family records in the possession of the late Edwin S. Adams and his wife, of West Boxford :

Sarah, daughter of Abraham Adams, b. 14 Apr. 1681.

Benoni, or Israel, son of Sarah Adams, b. 24 Feb. 1708.

David Adams, b. 13 May 1742.

Abiah Ordway, 1st wife of David Adams, b. 7 Mar. 1744.

Martha Marsh, 2d wife of David Adams, b. 13 Jan. 1743.

Sarah, daughter of David Adams, b. 19 May 1767.

James, son of " " b. 19 Nov. 1768.

David, son of " " b. 6 Apr. 1771.

Abiah Brown, son of " " b. 8 Sept. 1773.

Daniel, son of " " b. 17 Oct. 1775.

John M., son of " " b. 18 Jan. 1779.

Patty, daughter of " " b. 24 Nov. 1781.

Robert, son of " " b. 13 Nov. 1783.

Edwin S., son of Daniel and Sophia Adams, b. 14 Sept. 1806.

Julia Maria, daughter of Daniel and Sophia Adams, b. 14 July 1809.

Moses, son of Nathan Kimball, b. 16 Apr. 1740.

Rebecca, wife of Moses Kimball, b. 25 Dec. 1742.

Samuel, son of Moses and Rebecca Kimball, b. 18 Jan. 1767.

John Kimball, b. 26 Sept. 1769.

Hannah Kimball, b. 8 June 1772.

Sophia Kimball, b. 12 Apr. 1780.

James Chase, b. 28 Sept. 1787.

Elvira, daughter of James and Hannah Chase, b. 7 May 1809.

DeWitt Clinton, son of James and Hannah Chase, b. 18 Mar. 1813.

Jonathan Chase, b. 6 May 1763.

Lucy Chase, b. 24 Dec. 1764.

Levi Chase, b. 14 May 1782.

Susanna Chase, b. 8 June 1784.

William Chase, jr., b. 20 Feb. 1786.

James Chase, jr., b. 28 Sept. 1787.

Sally Chase, b. 22 Aug. 1789.

John Chase, jr., b. 5 Oct. 1791.

Phebe Chase, b. 26 Aug. 1793.

Jonathan and David, juniors, b. 25 Mar. 1795.

Leverett Winalow Spofford, b. 11 Nov. 1809.

Leverett Winalow, son of Leverett and Julia Spofford, b. 9 Nov. 1844.

Julia Ann Adams, dau. of Leverett and Julia Spofford, b. 21 Mar. 1846.

Joseph Fowler, b. in 1783.

Nancy R. Leavitt, wife of Joseph Fowler, b. 20 June 1787.

Oscar F., son of Joseph and Nancy Fowler, b. 21 Sept. 180--.

Amanda M., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Fowler, b. 18 Apr. 1810.

Worthen J., son of Joseph and Nancy Fowler, b. 2 Aug. 181--.

Nancy L., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Fowler, b. 26 May 1818.

Joseph M., son of Joseph and Nancy Fowler, b. 30 Sept. 18--.

Caroline M., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Fowler, b. 19 May 18--.

Abiah, 1st wife of David Adams, d. 29 July 1776.

James Adams, d. (?) 13 Feb. 1790.

Abiah Brown Adams, d. (?) 13 Feb. 1790.

Sarah Adams, d. (?) 13 Nov. 1801.

Martha, 2d wife of David Adams, d. 9 Apr. 1812.

David Adams, 2d, d. 21 Jan. 1813.

David Adams, 1st, d. 19 Apr. 1815.

John M. Adams, d. 25 Apr. 1815.

Daniel Adams, d. 2 Mar. 1828.

Sophia Kimball, wife of Daniel Adams, d. 24 Nov. 1868.

Elvira C., wife of Edwin S. Adams, d. 2 July 1879.

Moses Kimball, d. 16 Feb. 1795.

Rebecca Runnels, widow of Moses Kimball, d. 3 Nov. 1821.

DeWitt Clinton Chase, d. 7 Jan. 1835.

Hannah Kimball, wife of James Chase, d. 18 Apr. 1848.

Jonathan Chase, sen., d. 7 Apr. 1795.

Joseph Fowler, d. 6 Mar. 1860, a. 76 yrs.

Nancy, widow of Joseph Fowler, d. 14 June 1878, a. 90 yrs. 11 mos.

Daniel Adams m. Sophia Kimball, 24 Oct. 1805.

Edwin S. Adams m. Elvira Chase, 13 Jan. 1842.

Leverett Winalow Spofford m. Julia Maria Adams, 1 Feb. 1844.

James Chase m. Hannah Kimball, - Mar. 1808.

Levi Chase was married 12 Nov. 1807.

James Chase, jr., was married 3 Mar. 1808.

Susanna Chase was married 8 Oct. 1812.

QUERIES.

Queries are inserted for one cent a word.

Answers are solicited.

1. Who was the father of Sarah Tarbox who married Ebenezer Batchelder of Wenham about 1700? A. T.

2. Who were the parents of Joanna (Rhodes?), wife of Jacob Dwinnells, who died in Rowley Sept. 13, 1829, aged 101? *

3. What was the name of the wife of Nathaniel Goodale, who was born in Salem Village March 17, 1697-8: and what were her parents' names? B. M. J.

4. Mercy, wife of John Fowler, who was born in Ipswich May 11, 1686, was daughter of Thomas and Mary Jacob. What was her mother's maiden name? P.

5. Who were the parents of Sally Avery of Newburyport, who married Daniel C. Johnson in 1794? J. F. J.

6. Where and how can markers to be placed at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers be obtained?

Georgetown.

D. B.

7. Who was the mother of Sarah Baker, who married John Gould of Topsfield in 1660? Her father was John Baker, and she was born March 9, 1641. B.

8. Who was Hepzibah Andrews, who married Lt. Abraham Howe of Ipswich in 1712, and died there April 13, 1753? C.

9. Who was Catherine —, wife of Robert Coker of Newbury? She died there May 2, 1678.

Salem.

S. P.

10. Who was Sally Coes, who married Moses Guilford in Danvers Nov. 12 1778? H.

ESSEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Essex Institute commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Essex Historical Society, Sept. 18, 1896, by an address, in Academy Hall, in Salem, by Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, president of the Institute.

FAMILY GATHERINGS.

The following named families held conventions in Essex County the past year, at the places and on the dates stated: —

Peabody, at Clifton Heights, July 18.
Nurse, at Danvers, July 30.
Needham, at Peabody, Aug. 12.
Bailey-Bayley, at Rowley, Aug. 19.
Spofford, at Groveland, Aug. 26.
Poor-Poore, at Haverhill, Sept. 2.
Tyler, at North Andover, Sept. 2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LIST OF GENEALOGIES BEING COMPILED has been issued in a twenty-four page pamphlet by Seymour Morris. Chicago, 1896.

The Ancestral Chart Co., 670 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., has issued a compact, simple and ornamental single-sheet ancestral chart.

THE JOHN ROGERS FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH AND VICINITY. By Josiah H. Drummond. Paper; 26 pages. Portland, Me., 1896. This pamphlet is the result of an attempt to distinguish the several men in Plymouth and vicinity bearing the name of John Rogers.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, for October, 1896, contains, among its many articles, an autobiographical sketch of Hon. Nathan Read of Beverly and Salem in the last century, and an article on the early Bowditch family of Salem.

The city of Beverly has printed the petition for its incorporation as a town, the act of incorporation, the special statutes of the colony and province of Massachusetts Bay and of the State relating to Beverly, the Indian deed of the town, and the records of the town meetings from 1665 to 1675.

GENEALOGY AND HISTORY OF A PART OF THE NEWBURY-ADAMS FAMILY, formerly of Devonshire, England, being the descendants of Robert Adams and wife Eleanor, who were in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and in Newbury in 1640. By Smith Adams of Milltown, Maine. Paper; 61 pages. Calais, Me., 1895. This is a valuable pamphlet.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE HARWOOD FAMILIES DESCENDED FROM ANDREW HARWOOD, WHO WAS BORN IN ENGLAND, AND RESIDED IN BOSTON, MASS. By Watson H. Harwood. Illustrated; 12mo.; 2d ed.; 100 pages; cloth. Price, \$2.50. Chasm Falls, N.Y., 1896. The title fully describes the work. The illustrations consist of 28 family portraits in fine half-tone. Dr. Harwood has also included some interesting biographical matter. He is still seeking to find the parentage and birthplace in England of the ancestor, Andrew Harwood.

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The literary portion of the magazine will consist of biographies, genealogies, sketches of local history, churches and old homesteads, of early commerce, education and industries, ancient customs, etc.

The illustrations will consist of houses, churches, maps, portraits, autographs, coats-of-arms, gravestones, ancient furniture, articles of domestic use, apparel, etc.

The material which the editor has been for twenty years collecting for a genealogical dictionary of the county, down to the year 1800, is being published in the form of genealogies. It includes the Ipswich Hammatt Papers and the Essex County part of Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

The early wills of the county are also being printed, *verbatim et literatim*, in the order of their probate.

The records of old Norfolk County, which existed from 1643 to 1679, and included all towns north of the Merrimac River at that period, will be published. The towns of Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, Hampton, etc., were then included in that county. The records consist of births, marriages, deaths, deeds, wills, inventories, etc., and have been almost inaccessible and their existence known but to few.

The support and co-operation of every person is needed, by subscription as well as general interest.

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History of Boxford, Mass.

By *Sidney Perley*. 10 plates; 8vo; cloth; 418 pages. Boxford, 1880. Price, postpaid, \$5.00.

This work embraces the history of that ancient borough, from its settlement in 1643 to 1880. It contains several genealogies and biographies, lists of town clerks and selectmen, etc., together with an index of surnames.

The Dwellings of Boxford,

ESSEX COUNTY, MASS. By *Sidney Perley*. 14 engravings; cloth; 8vo; 275 pages; full index. Salem, 1893. Price, postpaid, \$2.00.

This work gives the history of every house that ever stood in Boxford, together with the history of the families that lived in them, including much genealogical matter.

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Historic Storms of New England.

By *Sidney Perley*. Cloth; 8vo; 341 pages. Price, postpaid, \$1.64. Salem, 1891.

In this volume is entertainingly given accounts of the gales, hurricanes, tornadoes, great snow storms, rains, freshets, floods, droughts, cold winters, hot summers, avalanches, earthquakes, dark days, comets, auroras, phenomena in the heavens, and wrecks along the coast, with accompanying incidents, pathetic and amusing, that have been witnessed by the successive generations of dwellers in this section of the country.

The Poets of Essex County, Mass.

By *Sidney Perley*. Cloth; 214 pages. Price, \$1.25. Salem, 1889.

The volume contains complete and interesting biographical sketches of James Berry Bensel, Anne Bradstreet, R. S. Coffin, S. W. Foss, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Larcom, Alonzo Lewis, Martha Perry Lowe, George Lunt, Henry Pickering, John Peirpoint, Albert Pike, Epes Sargent, Harriet Prescott Spofford, W. W. Story, Harriet Beecher Stowe, William B. Tappan, Jones Very, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, John G. Whittier, William Winter, and fifty others, with selections from their writings. One hundred and twenty-six other poets of the County are also included.

Three-Century Calendar,

Giving the days of the week and the days of the month from 1600 to 1900. By *Sidney Perley*.
Salem, 1890. Price, 25 cents.

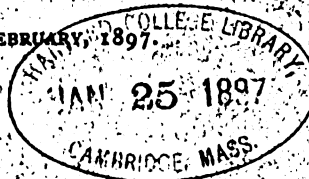
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Volume I.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

Number 2.



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Only 150 sets printed. Contains valuable matter on the Revolution, genealogies, descriptions of old houses, early grants, town and church records, wills, etc. 39 illustrations of houses, portraits, silhouettes, seals, etc.

Historic Storms of New England. By Sidney Perley. Cloth; 8vo; 341 pages. Salem, 1891. Price, \$1.64.

In this volume is entertainingly given accounts of the gales and wrecks along the coast, tornadoes, great snow storms, rains, freshets, droughts, cold winters, hot summers, avalanches, earthquakes, dark days, comets and auroras, and pathetic and amusing incidents that have been witnessed by the generations of dwellers in New England.

Ipswich, Mass. Celebration, 1884. 250th Anniversary. 5 engravings and 2 heliotype plates. 8vo.; paper; ix—149 pages. Boston, 1884. Price, \$1.25.

Gives full account of celebration. Historical address, The Evolution of a New England Town, by Rev. John C. Kimball. Addresses by Gov. Geo. D. Robinson, Hon. Rob't C. Winthrop, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Dr. D. D. Slade, and others. The heliotype plates include a folding view of Ipswich from Heartbreak Hill and a rare portrait of Gov. John Winthrop, the younger.

The Poets of Essex County, Mass. By Sidney Perley. Cloth; 214 pages. Salem, 1889. Price, \$1.25.

The volume contains biographical sketches of James Berry Bense, Anne Bradstreet, R. S. Coffin, S. W. Foss, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Larcom, Alonzo Lewis, Martha Perry Lowe, George Lunt, Henry Pickering, John Pierpont, Albert Pike, Epes Sargent, Harriet Prescott Spofford, W. W. Story, Harriet Beecher Stowe, William B. Tappan, Jones Very, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, John G. Whittier, William Winter and fifty others, with selections from their writings.

Hammatt Papers. The early inhabitants of Ipswich, Mass., 1633-1700. By Abraham Hammatt. Descriptive genealogies. Extremely valuable. Small edition. Only three numbers printed. Paper; illustrated; each part has about 50 pages. Ipswich, 1882. Price, per part, 75 cts.

No. 1. Abbott to Choate. No. 2. Challis to Easton. No. 3. Epes to Hodgkins.

Salem Commons and Commoners or the Economic Beginnings of Mass. By Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University. 8vo; paper; 90 pages. Salem, 1883. Price, \$1.

CONTENTS: Fisher Plantation of Cape Ann; Origin of Salem Plantation; House Lots; Ten Acre Lots; Widow's Lots; Maid's Lots; Common Fields; Salem Meadows; Great Pasture.

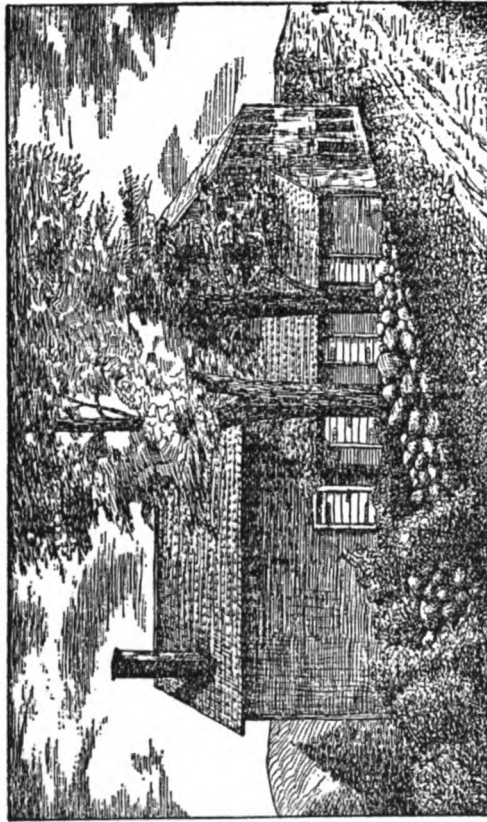
Topsfield Historical Collections. Vol. 1. 4 plates; 8vo; cloth; 100 pages; Topsfield, 1895. Price, \$1.50.

Contains, baptisms 1727-1779; genealogies; sketches of trials; military company; proceedings; etc.

Address,

THE ESSEX ANTIQUARIAN,
SALEM, MASS.

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THE OLD RED ABBOT HOUSE, ANDOVER.

THE ESSEX ANTIQUARIAN.

VOL. I.

SALEM, MASS., MARCH, 1897.

No. 3.

ABBOT GENEALOGY.

THE name of Abbot is spelled in the early records *Abbet, Abbett, Abbit, Abbitt, Abbot, Abbott, Abbut, Abbuttt, Abet, Abett, Abit, Abitt, Abot, Abott, Abut and Abutt.*

Among the several Abbots that early came to New England GEORGE ABBOT¹ of Andover has the most prominent and numerous descendants. He is said to have emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1640; and, after living at Roxbury awhile, came to Andover, where he was one of the settlers as early as 1643. He cultivated the soil, and lived on the farm latterly owned by John Abbot⁷, the house being a garrison.

He married Hannah, daughter of William and Annis Chandler of Andover (formerly of Roxbury) Dec. 12, 1646. The parties are said to have come to America in the same ship. Mr. Abbot died in Andover Dec. 24, 1681, at the age of sixty-six, being, as he says in his will, "aged and crazy in body." His wife survived him, and married Rev. Francis Dane of Andover between 1684 and 1703. She outlived Mr. Dane, and died June 11, 1711, aged eighty-two.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 2—I. JOHN², b. March 2, 1648. *See below* (2).
- 3—II. JOSEPH², b. March 11, 1649; d. June 24, 1650.
- 4—III. HANNAH², b. June 9, 1650; m. John Chandler Dec. 20, 1676; and d. March 2, 1740.
- 5—IV. JOSEPH², b. March 30, 1652; killed by the Indians, at Andover, April 8, 1676.
- 6—V. GEORGE², b. June 7, 1655. *See below* (6).
- 7—VI. WILLIAM², b. Nov. 18, 1657. *See below* (7).

- 8—VII. SARAH², b. Nov. 14, 1659; m. Ephraim Stevens Oct. 11, 1680; and d. June 28, 1711.
- 9—VIII. BENJAMIN², b. Dec. 20, 1661. *See below* (9).
- 10—IX. TIMOTHY², b. Nov. 17, 1663. *See below* (10).
- 11—X. THOMAS², b. May 6, 1666. *See below* (11).
- 12—XI. EDWARD², drowned when young.
- 13—XII. NATHANIEL², July 4, 1671. *See below* (13).
- 14—XIII. ELIZABETH², b. Jan. 29, 1673-4; m. Nathan Stevens Nov. 24, 1692; and d. May 4, 1750.

2

DEA. JOHN ABBOT³, born in Andover March 2, 1648. Was a farmer and lived with his father in the garrison house. He was a deacon of the South church, and selectman of the town. He married Sarah Barker of Andover Nov. 17, 1673. He died March 19, 1720-1. His wife died Feb. 10, 1728-9, aged eighty-two.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 15—I. JOHN³, b. Nov. 2, 1674. *See below* (15).
- 16—II. JOSEPH³, b. Dec. 19, 1676. *See below* (16).
- 17—III. STEPHEN³, b. Jan. 14, 1678-9. *See below* (17).
- 18—IV. SARAH³, b. Nov. 26, 1680; m. Zebadiah Chandler Jan. 9, 1706-7; and d. March 6, 1754.
- 19—V. EPHRAIM³, b. Aug. 6, 1682. *See below* (19).
- 20—VI. JOSHUA³, b. June 6, 1685; lived in Billerica; was deacon, and town clerk thirty-one years. He m., first, Rebecca Shed June 10, 1710. She d. April 7, 1720; and he m., second, Dorcas Whiting. She d. Dec. 23, 1765. Deacon Abbot d. Feb. 11, 1769. He had eleven children.
- 21—VII. MARY³, b. Jan. 9, 1687; d. Dec. 11, 1688.

- 22—VIII. EBENEZER³, b. Sept. 27, 1689. *See below* (22).
 23—IX. PRISCILLA³, b. July 7, 1691; lived in Andover, and was often employed as a nurse, being an industrious Christian woman. She d., unmarried, May 24, 1791, at the age of ninety-nine.

6

CAPT. GEORGE ABBOT³, born in Andover June 7, 1655. Was a selectman of Andover, where he resided, and a man of Christian character. He married Dorcas Graves April 17, 1678; and died Feb. 26, 1735-6. His wife survived him, and died, his widow, Feb. 18, 1739-40, being "aged."

Children, born in Andover:—

- 24—I. SARAH³, b. Aug. 26, 1679; d. Nov. 17, 1679.
 25—II. JOSEPH³, b. Oct. 7, 1680; d. young.
 26—III. MARTHA³, b. Feb. 12, 1682-3; d. Dec. 4, 1683.
 27—IV. HANNAH³, b. Feb. 27, 1684-5; m. Dea. John Osgood Sept. 16, 1708; and d. Dec. 25, 1774. He d. in 1765, aged eighty-three.
 28—V. DANIEL³, b. Jan. 10, 1687-8. *See below* (28).
 29—VI. ELIZABETH³, b. July 25, 1690; m. Benjamin Abbot (45).
 30—VII. GEORGE³, b. Dec. 22, 1692. *See below* (30).
 31—VIII. HENRY³, b. June 12, 1696. *See below* (31).
 32—IX. ISAAC³, b. April 4, 1699. *See below* (32).

7

WILLIAM ABBOT², born in Andover Nov. 18, 1657. He was a weaver, and lived in Andover. He had the Puritan faith. He married Elizabeth Geary of Roxbury June 19, 1682. She died Nov. 26, 1712; and he died Oct. 21, 1713.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 33—I. ELIZABETH³, b. April 29, 1683; m. Joseph Phelps of Andover March 13, 1711; and was living in 1726.
 34—II. WILLIAM³, b. March 17, 1685; was given, when about three years old, to his father's uncle William Geary of Roxbury, who promised to care for him as his own, which he did. He married, and had a daughter. Lived in Roxbury, and died Oct. 28, 1713.
 35—III. GEORGE³, b. March 19, 1687; d. Nov. 21, 1690.
 36—IV. EZRA³, b. July 7, 1689; and d. in Andover Nov. 19, 1712.

- 37—V. GEORGE³, b. Dec. 21, 1691; d. Dec. 30, 1691.

- 38—VI. NATHAN³, b. Dec. 10, 1692; d. Jan. 9, 1712-3.

- 39—VII. JAMES³, b. Feb. 12, 1695. *See below* (39).

- 40—VIII. PAUL³, b. March 28, 1697. *See below* (40).

- 41—IX. PHILIP³, b. April 3, 1699; was a cordwainer; lived in Andover until about 1722; when he removed to Hampton, Conn., and afterward settled in Windham, where he m. Abigail Bickford Oct. 20, 1723, and where most of his children were born. He d. in 1749.

- 42—X. HANNAH³, b. April 5, 1701; m. Abiel Holt of Windham Feb. 21, 1721; and lived in Windham. She d. Jan. 8, 1788.

- 43—XI. CALEB³, b. in 1704; was a tailor; removed to Pomfret, Conn., in 1726; and settled in Union in 1749; m. Elizabeth Paine Dec. 3, 1730; and d. in Union Jan. 31, 1778. They had children.

- 44—XII. ZEBADIAH³, b. in 1706; removed to Windham, Conn., in 1728; m. Hannah —; and d. 17—. His widow d. in 1769. They had one child, a daughter, who died young. He was a husbandman.

9

CORP. BENJAMIN ABBOT², born in Andover Dec. 20, 1661. Was a carpenter, and lived near the Shawshene river in Andover. He was an active and respected citizen. He married Sarah Farnum of Andover April 22, 1685; and died March 30, 1703. His wife survived him, and was living, his widow, in 1724.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 45—I. BENJAMIN³, b. July 1, 1686. *See below* (45).

- 46—II. JONATHAN³, b. Sept.—, 1687. *See below* (46).

- 47—III. DAVID³, b. Jan. 18, 1688-9. *See below* (47).

- 48—IV. SAMUEL³, b. May 8, 1694; was a farmer, and lived in Andover. He m. widow Mary Lovejoy Aug. 8, 1735; and she d. April 15, 1754, aged fifty-four. He d., without issue, Oct. 29, 1762, and left a silver tankard to the Second church in Andover.

10

TIMOTHY ABBOT², born in Andover Nov. 17, 1663. April 8, 1676, he was

taken captive by the Indians, and in the following August was returned by a friendly squaw, having suffered much by hunger. He was a husbandman, and lived in Andover where Asa A. Abbot lived. In 1704, he built the old red house, a view of which is given in the frontispiece, and which was taken down in 1858. He lived in it. He married Hannah Graves Dec. 27, 1689. She died Nov. 5, 1726; and he died Sept. 9, 1730.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 49—I. TIMOTHY, b. June 20, 1693. *See below (49).*
- 50—II. HANNAH, b. Oct. 8, 1695. She was a spinster, and lived in Andover in 1730.*
- 51—III. DORCAS, b. April 25, 1698; m. Nicholas Holt of Andover April 12, 1717. They were the parents of Rev. Nathan Holt of Danvers, who married Sarah Abbot (126).

11

THOMAS ABBOT², born in Andover May 6, 1666. He was a farmer, and lived on the west side of Shawshene river in Andover. He married Hannah Gray Dec. 7, 1697. She was born Nov. 30, 1674, and died, his widow, Jan. 25, 1763, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Abbot died, as he had lived, a Puritan in faith, April 28, 1728.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 52—I. THOMAS, b. Jan. 3, 1699. *See below (52).*
- 53—II. HANNAH, b. Sept. 10, 1700; d., unmarried, July 22, 1746.
- 54—III. EDWARD, b. June 9, 1702; was a settler at Pennacook (now Concord), N. H., as early as 1732, being one of the first board of selectmen. His house was a garrison. His were the first white children born in the town. He m., first, Dorcas Chandler of Andover July 15, 1728. She d. May 16, 1748. He m., second, widow Mehitabel Emerson of Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 23, 1748-9. He d. April 14, 1759.
- 55—IV. DEBORAH, b. Dec. 1, 1704; m. Dea. Joseph Hall July 5, 1736; and lived in Concord, N. H., where she d. Oct. 25, 1801, aged ninety-seven.

*The Abbot Genealogy says that she married Abiel Holt, and lived in Windham, Conn., where she died Feb. 11, 1751. This is evidently a mistake for No. 42.

- 56—V. GEORGE, b. Nov. 7, 1706; settled in Rumford (now Concord), N. H., as early as 1732; and was deacon of the church forty-one years. He m. Sarah Abbot (83) Feb. 1, 1737. She d. June 14, 1769; and he d. Oct. 6, 1785. They had nine children.
- 57—VI. ZEBADIAH, b. Jan. 25, 1708-9; d. in the expedition against Louisburg May 17, 1745.
- 58—VII. BENJAMIN (twin), b. March 31, 1711; was a farmer, and one of the first settlers of Concord, N. H. He had great muscular power. He m. Hannah Abbot (85) June 23, 1742. She d. of a cancer July 27, 1786; and he d. March 8, 1794. One of their grandchildren was Rev. Ephraim Abbot, a missionary.
- 59—VIII. CATHARINE (twin), b. March 31, 1711; d., unmarried, Sept. 14, 1744.
- 60—IX. AARON, b. Aug. 8, 1714; d. April 9, 1730, aged fifteen.
- 61—X. ISAAC, b. Feb. 13, 1717; d. of sickness in the King's service at Louisburg Nov. 3, 1745.

13

LT. NATHANIEL ABBOT², born in Andover July 4, 1671. He was a wheelwright, and resided in Andover. He married Dorcas Hibbert Oct. 22, 1695. She died Feb. 16, 1743; and he died Dec. 1, 1749, aged seventy-eight.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 62—I. NATHANIEL, b. in 1696. *See below (62).*
- 63—II. MARY, b. Jan. 28, 1698; m. Benjamin Blanchard of Hollis, N. H., Dec. 29, 1718.
- 64—III. —son—, b. June 9, 1700; d. June 20, 1700.
- 65—IV. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 2, 1705. *See below (65).*
- 66—V. TABITHA, b. about 1707; m. John Chandler Jan. 5, 1726-7; lived in Andover, Mass., and Concord, N. H.
- 67—VI. JEREMIAH, b. Nov. 4, 1709; was a saddler and lived in Billerica. He m. Hannah Ballard of Andover July 2, 1735. He d. Aug. 28, 1748, and his widow m. William Stickney, esq., of Billerica. She d. Feb. 17, 1789. Mr. Abbot had several children.
- 68—VII. JOSHUA, b. in 1711-2; lived in Ashford, Conn.; m. Lydia —; and had children.
- 69—VIII. SARAH, m. Joseph Blanchard of Andover April 4, 1722.
- 70—IX. HANNAH.
- 71—X. ELIZABETH, m. Timothy Moar of Andover May 26, 1741; and d. in July, 1799.

- 72—XI. REBECCA³, b. in 1717; m. Abiel Chandler of Andover March 18, 1742; and d. in 1803, aged eighty-six.

15

DEA. JOHN ABBOT³, born in Andover Nov. 2, 1674. He was a farmer, and settled on his father's homestead in Andover. In his early life he was a weaver. He was a deacon thirty-four years, a selectman of the town, and a useful citizen. He was mild, gentle and humble. He married Elizabeth Harnden of Wilmington Jan. 6, 1702-3. He died Jan. 1, 1754; and she died Aug. 9, 1756.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 73—I. JOHN⁴, b. Sept. 1, 1703; d. Sept. 10, 1703.
 74—II. JOHN⁴, b. Aug. 3, 1704. *See below* (74).
 75—III. BARACHIAS⁴, b. May 14, 1707. *See below* (75).
 76—IV. ELIZABETH⁴, b. in 1712; d. July 4, 1758.
 77—V. ABIEL⁴, b. Jan. —, 1716; grad. H. C., 1737; d. May 18, 1739.
 78—VI. JOSEPH⁴, b. April 24, 1719. *See below* (78).

16

JOSEPH ABBOT³, born in Andover Dec. 19, 1676. He was a farmer, and lived in Andover. He married Hannah Allen April 4, 1722. She died March 4, 1755; and he died Jan. 9, 1757, aged eighty.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 79—I. JOSEPH⁴, b. May 31, 1724. *See below* (79).
 80—II. WILLIAM⁴, b. Dec. 3, 1730; d. Dec. —, 1735.

17

STEPHEN ABBOT³, born in Andover Jan. 14, 1678-9. He is called in the records of deeds, first, a wheelwright, then yeoman, and, later, miller. He lived in Andover where Professor Porter resided. He married Sarah Stevens July 22, 1708, and she died Dec. 28, 1750, aged sixty-nine. He died May 27, 1766.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 81—I. STEPHEN⁴, b. in 1709; d. young.
 82—II. EPHRAIM⁴, b. in 1710. *See below* (82).

- 83—III. SARAH⁴, b. Oct. —, 1711; m. Dea. George Abbot (56) of Concord, N. H.
 84—IV. MARY⁴, b. Aug. 10, 1713; m. Joseph Holt of Lunenburg Oct. 14, 1742; and d. Aug. 16, 1748.
 85—V. HANNAH⁴, b. July 30, 1716; m. Benjamin Abbot (58) of Concord, N. H.
 86—VI. STEPHEN⁴, b. March 21, 1718. *See below* (86).
 87—VII. PRISCILLA⁴, b. Feb. 20, 1720; probably m. Jacob Towle of Lancaster (pub. Feb. 15, 1771).
 88—VIII. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Dec. 29, 1721; d. about 1786.
 89—IX. SAMUEL⁴, b. June 23, 1726. *See below* (89).
 90—X. MEHITABLE⁴, b. March 17, 1727-8; d. April 16, 1728.

19

EPHRAIM ABBOTT³, born in Andover Aug. 6, 1682. He was a farmer, and lived in Andover. He married widow Sarah Hunt of Billerica Jan. 6, 1715; and died June 8, 1748. She survived him, and married John Dane Aug. 1, 1749.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 91—I. SARAH⁴, b. March 8, 1716; m. Samuel Gray of Amherst, N. H., Sept. 8, 1736; and was living in 1769.
 92—II. EPHRAIM⁴, b. July 22, 1718. *See below* (92).
 93—III. MARY⁴, b. July 9, 1720; m. Robert Read of Litchfield May 11, 1743.
 94—IV. JOSHUA⁴, b. Oct. 1, 1722. *See below* (94).
 95—V. DANIEL⁴, b. Sept. 14, 1724; was a blacksmith, and lived in Andover; m. widow Lydia Henfield May 21, 1752; and d. Aug. 11, 1761. He had no children.
 96—VI. ELIZABETH⁴, b. June 29, 1726; m. Asa Abbot (199).
 97—VII. JOSIAH⁴, b. Sept. 26, 1728; was a farmer, and lived in Lyndeborough, N. H.; m. Hannah Hobbs; and d. Dec. —, 1777. They had children.
 98—VIII. EBENEZER⁴, b. Feb. 20, 1731. *See below* (98).
 99—IX. MARTHA⁴, b. March 31, 1733; d. April 24, 1733.
 100—X. PETER⁴, b. May 8, 1734. *See below* (100).
 101—XI. MARTHA⁴, b. July 13, 1737; m. Archelaus Towne of Milford, N. H.

22

ENS. EBENEZER ABBOT³, born in Andover Sept. 27, 1689. He was a farmer and surveyor, and lived in Andover.

Being a well informed man, he was much employed in town business. He married Hannah Dane April 5, 1720; and died, in Andover, Jan. 14, 1761, aged seventy-one.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 102—I. EBENEZER⁴, b. Jan. 1, 1721; d. July 18, 1721.
- 103—II. HANNAH⁴, b. Dec. 29, 1721; m. Joseph Abbot (78).
- 104—III. EBENEZER⁴, b. Nov. 23, 1723; d. April 28, 1725.
- 105—IV. MARY⁴, b. April 2, 1725; m. Isaac Blunt.
- 106—V. NEHEMIAH⁴, b. Feb. 2, 1727; d. March 25, 1727.
- 107—VI. ISAAC⁴, b. June 30, 1728. *See below* (107).
- 108—VII. PHEBE⁴, b. Jan. 3, 1732; m. James Griffin of Wilmington May 30, 1751; and d. Feb. —, 1805.
- 109—VIII. JAMES⁴, b. April 14, 1736; a physician; settled in Dracut about 1775. He had children.

28

DANIEL ABBOT³, born in Andover Jan. 10, 1687-8. He was a cordwainer and farmer, and lived in Andover until about 1732, when he removed to Ashford, Conn. He shortly afterward became a resident of Woodstock. He married Hannah Chandler Sept. 12, 1711; and died before 1736.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 110—I. HANNAH⁴, b. Sept. 12, 1712; d. March 3, 1734.
- 111—II. DORCAS⁴, b. Dec. 16, 1713; d. Aug. 22, 1798.
- 112—III. DANIEL⁴, b. Feb. 18, 1715; d. Feb. —, 1741.
- 113—IV. JOSEPH⁴, b. Dec. 19, 1716; lived in Woodstock; m. Abigail Cutler in 1738; and d. Sept. 22, 1776. They had children.
- 114—V. ELIZABETH⁴, b. July 9, 1719; d. Jan. 1, 1785.
- 115—VI. PHEBE⁴, b. April 7, 1721; d. May 30, 1756.
- 116—VII. NATHAN⁴, b. Oct. 16, 1723; d. Jan. 14, 1793, at Woodstock.
- 117—VIII. JOHN⁴, b. Jan. 11, 1726; lived in Woodstock; m. Mary Wright, Nov. 28, 1750; and d. March 7, 1806. She d. May 30, 1811. They had children.
- 118—IX. SARAH⁴, b. May 5, 1728; d. Oct. 7, 1802.

- 119—X. DAVID⁴, b. March 17, 1728-9; d. young.
- 120—XI. GEORGE⁴, b. Jan. 21, 1730; d. March 16, 1776.
- 121—XII. DAVID⁴, b. Jan. 11, 1733.

30

CAPT. GEORGE ABBOT³, born in Andover Dec. 22, 1692. He was a shoemaker in his early life, and lived on the homestead with his father, in Andover. He married Mary Phillips of Salem Nov. 29, 1721; and died March 19, 1768, aged seventy-five. His wife survived him, and died Oct. 4, 1785, aged ninety-one.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 122—I. MARY⁴, b. March 12, 1723; m. first, Stephen Abbot (86); and, second, Jonathan Abbot (180).
- 123—II. GEORGE⁴, b. Dec. 14, 1724. *See below* (123).
- 124—III. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Sept. 11, 1726; d. Jan. 7, 1726-7.
- 125—IV. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Nov. 5, 1727; m., first, Benjamin Abbot (168) of Hollis; second, J. Pollard of Westford; and, third, Capt. Josiah Bowers of Billerica.
- 126—V. SARAH⁴, b. Jan. 14, 1730; m. Rev. Nathan Holt of Danvers Aug. 4, 1757; and d. Dec. 26, 1797. *See 51.*
- 127—VI. SAMUEL⁴, b. Feb. 25, 1732. *See below* (127).
- 128—VII. HANNAH⁴, b. Dec. 14, 1733; m. William Foster, jr., Jan. 9, 1755; and d. March 26, 1820.

31

LT. HENRY ABBOT³, born in Andover June 12, 1696. He lived in Andover, where he was at first a sadler, and later an innholder; also serving as a selectman of the town. He married Mary Platts Jan. 3, 1721-2; and died Feb. 3, 1776, aged seventy-nine. His wife survived him, and died Aug.—, 1784, aged eighty-four.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 129—I. LYDIA⁴, b. Feb. 10, 1723; m. Dea. Joshua Lovejoy March 24, 1743; and d. in 1807. He d. at Sanbornton.
- 130—II. HENRY⁴, b. Dec. 31, 1724. *See below* (130).
- 131—III. MARY⁴, b. March 28, 1727; d. Feb. 7, 1735.

- 132—IV. DORCAS⁴, b. May 11, 1729; m. Rev. Benjamin Butler of Nottingham April 17, 1754; and died April —, 1790. He d. Dec. —, 1804. One of their children was Maj.-gen. Henry Butler.
- 133—V. MARY⁴, b. Aug. 13, 1737; m. Dea. Thomas Hovey of Dracut March 22, 1759.

32

DEA. ISAAC ABBOT³, born in Andover April 4, 1699. He graduated at Harvard college in 1723. He was a merchant at first, and later devoted his attention to farming, living in Andover. He was a deacon of the South church for forty-four years, and lined the psalms. He married, first, Phebe Lovejoy Nov. 29, 1739. She died Dec. 17, 1751, in her thirty-sixth year; and he married, second, Lydia Coley of Charlestown (pub. Nov. 17, 1753).^{*} Deacon Abbot died Aug. 9, 1784, aged eighty-five; and his widow, Lydia, Feb. 28, 1791, in her eighty-seventh year.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 134—I. WILLIAM⁴ (twin), b. July 21, 1741; d. Sept. 29, 1768.
- 135—II. ——— (twin), b. July 21, 1741; d. Aug. 1, 1741.
- 136—III. ISAAC⁴, b. Feb. 3, 1745. *See below* (136).
- 137—IV. PHEBE⁴, b. Nov. 14, 1746; m. Capt. Henry Abbot (129).
- 138—V. ——— son ———, b. Nov. 12, 1747; d. Nov. 14, 1747.
- 139—VI. SARAH⁴, b. Jan. 2, 1750; m. Timothy Abbot (414).

39

JAMES ABBOT³, born in Andover Feb. 12, 1695. He was a farmer and also ran the mills on the Shawshene river in Andover until 1735, when he sold them. In the same spring he removed to Rumford (now Concord), N. H. He married Abigail Farnum Jan. 6, 1714. She was born in 1692. He died Dec. 27, 1787, aged ninety-two.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 140—I. ABIGAIL⁴, b. Jan. 1, 1715; m. Jacob Waldron of Warner, N. H.

^{*}Abbot Genealogy says he married Elizabeth Calley.

- 141—II. JAMES⁴, b. Jan. 12, 1717. *See below* (141).
- 142—III. ELIZABETH⁴, b. June 24, 1718; of Concord, spinster; d. 1773.
- 143—IV. WILLIAM⁴, b. Sept. 8, 1719; d. Oct. 29, 1741.
- 144—V. RACHEL⁴, b. in 1720; m. ——— Manning.
- 145—VI. EZRA⁴, b. March 11, 1722; d. Dec. 5, 1741.
- 146—VII. REUBEN⁴, b. April 4, 1723; was a farmer, and lived in Concord. He was the first to drive an ox team from Andover to Concord; and he also drove to the fort the team conveying the bodies of the men killed by the Indians Aug. 11, 1746. Himself and his son, grandson and great-grandson, all named Reuben, were living at the same time in the same house. He m., first, Rhoda Whittemore, who d. Jan. 27, 1785; and, second, widow Dinah Blanchard. He d. May 13, 1822, aged ninety-nine; and his widow d. March 11, 1826, aged ninety-four.
- 147—VIII. SIMEON⁴, b. Sept. 8, 1724; d. Nov. 15, 1741.
- 148—IX. AMOS⁴, b. Feb. 18, 1726; was a farmer, and lived in Concord; m. widow Rebecca (Abbot) Chandler; and d. Dec. 3, 1821, aged ninety-six. They had children.
- 149—X. PHEBE⁴, b. Nov. 22, 1727; m. Thomas Merrill of Concord; and d. about 1755.
- 150—XI. ——— son ———, b. in 1729; d. in 1729.
- 151—XII. SARAH⁴ (twin), b. Aug. 13, 1730; m. Job Abbot (185) of Pembroke, N. H.
- 152—XIII. REBECCA⁴ (twin), b. Aug. 13, 1730; m. Enoch Eastman of Hopkinton, N. H.
- 153—XIV. MARY⁴, b. Oct. 12, 1732; m. Adonijah Tyler of Hopkinton.
- 154—XV. HANNAH⁴, b. Jan. 21, 1735; d. Sept. 10, 1736.

40

PAUL ABBOT³, born in Andover March 28, 1697. He was a farmer, and settled in Pomfret, Conn., about 1722. He married Elizabeth Gray Feb. 8, 1720; and died May 6, 1752.

Children:—

- 155—I. NATHAN⁴, b. April 10, 1721, in Andover; was a farmer, and lived in Ashford, Conn.; and m., first, Eunice Marsh Dec. 6, 1742. She d. Oct. 27, 1760; and he m., second, Hephzibah Brown Nov. 24, 1763. He had children.

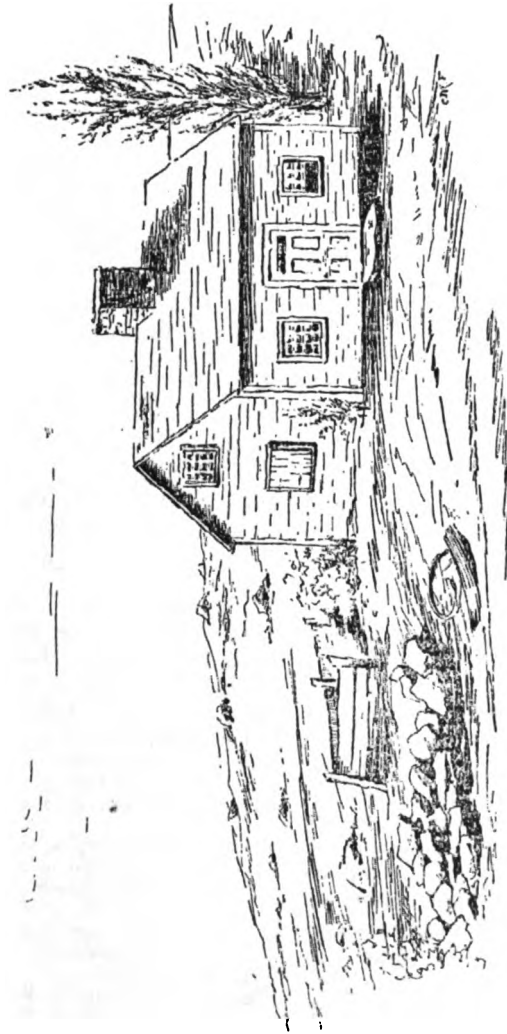
- 156—II. WILLIAM⁴, b. Feb. 18, 1723; lived in Pomfret; m., first, Jerusha Stowell May 9, 1745; second, ———; third, Hannah Edwards June 4, 1778; and died Nov. 1, 1805. His widow d. Feb. 5, 1808. He had children.
- 157—III. BENJAMIN⁴, b. July 25, 1724; lived at first in Canterbury, then in Hampton, Conn., and removed to Brookfield, Vt., about 1793; m., first, Mary Ann Andrews Jan. 28, 1746. She d. Dec. 8, 1788; and he m., second, widow Hannah Brown of Canterbury June 30, 1793. He d. June 21, 1807. He had children.
- 158—IV. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Feb. 5, 1726; d. Sept. 10, 1736.
- 159—V. MARY⁴, b. March 3, 1728; m. Joshua Holt, jr., of Windham, Conn., June 17, 1749; and d. Aug. 10, 1769.
- 160—VI. SARAH⁴, b. Oct. 15, 1730; m. Joseph Ingalls of Pomfret May 24, 1749; and d. Jan. 30, 1810.
- 161—VII. ISAAC⁴, b. Aug. 29, 1732; lived in Pomfret, Conn., and Milford, N. H.; m. Sarah Barker of Pomfret April 29, 1756. He had children.
- 162—VIII. DARIUS⁴, b. Oct. 16, 1734. *See below (162).*
- 163—IX. ELIZABETH⁴, b. July 20, 1737; m. Joseph Phelps of Pomfret and Andover; and d. in Lexington April 7, 1828, aged ninety.
- 164—X. HARRIET⁴, b. Feb. 13, 1740; d. Sept. 18, 1740.
- 165—XI. HANNAH⁴, b. June 20, 1741; d., unmarried, Nov. 18, 1763.
- 166—XII. ASA⁴, b. Jan. 7, 1743; never married.
- 170—IV. DANIEL⁴, b. Jan. 9, 1726; was a carpenter, and lived in Dracut; m. Lucy, dau. of Rev. T. Parker of Dracut (pub. March 24, 1756); and d. April —, 1793. They had children.
- 171—V. ABIGAIL⁴, b. March 28, 1731; d. Oct. 10, 1733.
- 172—VI. MARY⁴, b. July 21, 1732; m. Nehemiah Barker of Methuen Nov. 13, 1759; and after the Revolution removed to Milford, N. H. She d. Aug. 9, 1798; and he d. Jan. 20, 1810.
- 173—VII. ABIGAIL⁴, b. Jan. 13, 1734; m. Capt. John Abbot (246).
- 174—VIII. ABIEL⁴, b. July 24, 1735. *See below (174).*
- 175—IX. JACOB⁴, b. Feb. 2, 1737; d. in the army, near Albany, in February, 1760, of cold, hunger and fatigue.
- 176—X. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Oct. 27, 1738; m., first, Ebenezer Cummings of Dunstable June 1, 1758; second, Thomas Merrill, esq., of Conway, N. H., in 1780; and d. Oct. 12, 1789.
- 177—XI. ANNA⁴, b. Oct. 23, 1739; m. Ephraim Burge of Hollis Jan. —, 1762. He d. July 20, 1784, aged forty-six; and she d. Jan. 15, 1810, aged seventy. One of their children was Rev. Josiah Burge.
- 178—XII. JOEL⁴, b. Oct. 2, 1742; d. March 23, 1743.
- 179—XIII. DORCAS⁴, b. Aug. 1, 1744; m. Abiel Abbot (248).

46

JONATHAN ABBOT³, born in Andover Sept.—, 1687. He was a farmer, and lived in Andover. He married Zerviah Holt May 6, 1713. She was living in 1753. He died March 21, 1770.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 180—I. JONATHAN⁴, b. Dec. 14, 1714. *See below (180).*
- 181—II. DAVID⁴, b. about 1716. *See below (181).*
- 182—III. NATHAN⁴, b. in 1718; was a farmer, and lived in Andover; m. Abigail Ames March 12, 1744-5; and d. June 23, 1798. She d. Aug. 27, 1812, aged eighty-nine. They had no children.
- 183—IV. MARY⁴.
- 184—V. ZERVIAH⁴, m. Ephraim Blunt of Suncook, N. H., Sept. 17, 1745.
- 185—VI. JOB⁴, b. Oct. 3, 1724. *See below (185).*
- 186—VII. SAMUEL⁴, b. Sept. 20, 1727; lived in Pembroke, N. H.; and had children.
- 187—VIII. JEREMIAH⁴, b. Oct. 10, 1733; d. in the French war of 1755.
- To be continued.*
- 35
- BENJAMIN ABBOT³, born in Andover July 1, 1686. He was a farmer, and lived on his father's farm in Andover. He married, first, Elizabeth Abbot (29) Dec. 24, 1716. She died Sept. 3, 1718; and he married, second, Mary Carlton Oct. 23, 1722. She died Jan. 19, 1726; and he married, third, Abigail Abbot June 25, 1729. He died Nov. 26, 1748; and his widow, Abigail, died Dec. 8, 1753.
- Children, born in Andover:—
- 167—I. SARAH⁴, b. Aug. 2, 1718; m. James Holt, jr., of Andover April 10, 1746; lived on her father's farm in Andover; and d. March 5, 1778. He d. Aug. —, 1812, aged eighty-nine.
- 168—II. BENJAMIN⁴, b. Oct. 21, 1723. *See below (168).*
- 169—III. MARTHA⁴, b. June 1, 1725.



A TYPICAL DOGTOWN HOUSE.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

Sweet was the sound when oft at evening's close
Up yonder hill the village murmur rose;
There, as I passed with careless steps and slow,
The mingling notes came softened from below.

But now the sounds of population fail,
No cheerful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,
No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
But all the bloomy flush of life is fled.

Where then, ah where, shall poverty reside,
To 'scape the pressure of contiguous pride?
If to some common's fenceless limits strayed,
He drives his flock to pick the scanty blade,
Those fenceless fields the sons of wealth divide,
And even the bare-worn common is denied.

Oliver Goldsmith.

GLOUCESTER'S DESERTED VILLAGE.

Easterly from the head of Annisquam river, in Gloucester, was formerly a settlement known as Dogtown. Here lived the ancestors of many of the present inhabitants of Cape Ann. Dogtown commons, as the territory is now called, contains several hundred acres, and is a barren waste in its general appearance, though between the innumerable boulders grass grows for the cattle that pasture there. The old streets are distinguishable much of their distance by the parallel walls of stone, and in these old thoroughfares the grass grows as in the pastures on either side. A team could not be driven over its roads most of their course. Many of the cellars of the houses are well preserved, and door stones remain in some instances where they were first placed. Novelists and poets have written of this place, Richard Henry Dana, Thomas Starr King, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Hiram Rich being among their number. In "Oldport Days," Col. Higginson says, "I know of nothing like that gray waste of boulders."

Here a hundred families once lived. Why they chose for their habitation this place so difficult of access is not clear. It is probable that the first settlers wished to remove from the coast as the troubles of the Revolution came on, and in this

place, then almost entirely surrounded by a dense forest, in the very heart of Cape Ann, they intended to secrete their valuables and families if worst came to worst, and the British burned or captured the seaports. The houses were small, generally of one story in height, with two small rooms on the floor.

Whoever the builders or first settlers were, it is clear that they were succeeded by poor and ignorant people. The seafaring occupation of the men soon removed most of them from the support of their families, and the children left home. A large number of the inhabitants came to be widows, and old and poor and ignorant, with little commerce with the outside world, many of them were soon esteemed to be witches. Their peculiar appearance, and the dreariness of the place, especially after nightfall, giving credence to the belief. The places of their natural protectors were taken by dogs, and so the region became known as Dogtown. The women obtained their living by picking berries and grazing sheep.

The cellar at the southern corner of the locality, on the brow of a steep rise of ground near Alewife brook, known as Foxhill, was covered by the residence of Lucy George, and later of her niece, Tammy Younger, "the queen of the witches." The latter was probably best known and most feared of her cotemporaries. She was daughter of William Younger, was born July 28, 1753, and died Feb. 4, 1829. A writer says that no one ever refused to do anything that she requested.

A little farther north stood the shop of Joseph Allen, the first blacksmith of Gloucester, who settled there in 1674. Then came the house of John Wharf, which afterward became the property of his daughter Polly Boynton. The Tristram Coffin house and Becky Rich's abode came next. Becky told fortunes by coffee grounds. Then came the house of Nathaniel Day, and some distance beyond that of Henry Day, John Clark, Philip Priestly, William Pulcifer, Arthur

Wharf and Joseph Stevens. Mr. Stevens was something of a farmer. Nearly opposite his house stood that of the poor, but aristocratic Miss Esther Carter, which was the only two-story house in the village. It was clapboarded, and wooden pegs were used instead of nails in its construction. She, with her brother Joseph are thought to have come from England. The second story of her house was occupied by "Old Ruth," a mulatto, formerly a slave, who wore men's clothing. Then came the house of Molly Stevens. The house of William Carter's wife Annie, which stood a little farther east, in the rear of a large boulder, was the last one taken down in the village. The Dorcas Foster house was near. Her father brought his family here from the Harbor village when he enlisted into the Revolutionary army, Dorcas being at that time only eight years of age. She married, first, an Oakes, second, a Stevens, and, third, Capt. Joseph Smith, the commander of a privateer in the war of 1812. Next beyond was the house of Capt. Isaac Dade, who lived when a boy in London, Eng., and was impressed into an English man-of-war. He married Fanny Brundle, a lady of Virginia, whose father's plantation adjoined that of the mother of Washington, with whom they were intimate. Soon after their marriage they came to Gloucester to recover Mr. Dade's health, which was broken down, and the Virginia lady took up her abode in Dogtown.

Toward the north was the large gambrel-roofed house of Abraham Wharf, who committed suicide in 1814.

The last inhabitant of the village was Cornelius Finson, or "Neil," a colored man, who resided in an old ruined house until 1830, when he was taken to the almshouse, where he died a week later.

Some distance to the northwest of Neil's place was the house of Peter Lurvey, the hero of Hiram Rich's poem, beginning

"Morgan Stanwood, patriot:
Little more is known;
Nothing of his home is left
But the door-step stone."

His father, Peter Lurvey, removed from Ipswich to Gloucester in 1707, and married Rachel Elwell three years later. John Morgan Stanwood was Peter's son-in-law, and tradition was thus led astray as to the name of the patriot, as this was the home of both. "Granter Stanwood" believed that his legs were of glass and feared to use them because of their fragility.

Some distance westerly was the residence of "Jim White." Still farther west and near Washington street still stands the "old castle," a part of which is built of square logs. It is supposed to have been originally built in 1661 by Thomas Riggs, the first schoolmaster and town clerk.

Forty-one cellars have been discovered here. There may have been houses without cellars, thus increasing the size of the village, which has now been gone nearly three quarters of a century.

WILL OF SAMUEL SMITH.

The will of Mr. Samuel Smith of Enon (now Wenham) was proved in the Salem quarterly court 27:10:1642. The following copy is taken from the original instrument on file in the office of the clerk of courts at Salem, book 1, leaf 12.

This 5th of ocktober: 1642:

This my laft will and teaftament of Samewell Smith of Enon being in perfect memorey firft I will and bequeath vnto my wife Sarah Smith my farme in Enon with all the houfen vpon it as allfoe all the frutes vpon it as corne hemp and the like: for har owne proper vfe for the tearme of har lif vpon conideration that she shall difcharg me of that promise vpon maridge; which is vnto my funn: william Browne fiftie pounds: as allfoe that she shall giue vnto his two children william and John Browne 20^l between y^m: all which shall be paid by my exequetors hereafter named: my will further is to giue vnto Sarah my wif all my Cattell nowe vpon the farme young and owld as neat befts horfe befts and fwine in full

confideration of that hundred pounds that I stand bound vnto har by A bond obligatore in lue of A former Joynter payabell after my diffeafe which fhall be performed by my Exfequetors as allfoe further my will is that my farme with all the medowe and upland belongine thearvnto my funn Thomas Smith fhall haue it to himfelf and his heairs for euer vpon this confideration that he fhall pay vnto his fifter mare if then living fiftie pownds in three years after the entrie of it that is to fay fixtene pounds and A mark A yeare and for the performance hearof he is to lay in good fecuritye vnto the Exfequetors if the lord take har away by death this payment is to be made vnto the Children of the aforefaid william Browne and Thomas Smith that then fhall be living Equally deuided among them further my will is that if my funn : Thomas fhall die without iflue that my land and houfen vpon it fhall com to my daughter mare and har heaires foreuer : and after har to william Browne and his heaires for ever all wich debtes and legafies and || other || performances are to be performed by my two Exfequetors which I haue Apointed which is my Louing wife and my truftie fun william Browne : & my will further is that if Sarah my wif fhall marey that then the firft gift of my farme fhall stand voyd and my will is that fhe fhall then refigne it vp into my other exequetors hand with A Iuft accounte of all thofe goods and whatfoever belong to the manadgine of the farme || & proffitt || except that hundred pounds which har due which is to be paide har in Cattell by the Judgment of men : and all my houfhold ftufe within dores whatfoever it be I give to my wife : and my will is that my exequetor william Browne and my funn Thomas Smith to Joyne with him to leat the farme : or improve it to the beft advantage for the good of my daughter mare and to be accounted with and provided for by my exequetor william Browne in that particuler : Item with || this || confideration that if my wif, marey that then the farme is to be leat as aboue

faid untill thear be gathered for || my || A portion || of || A hundred and fiftie pounds to be paid vnto the exequetor william Browne and he to pay that hundred & fiftie pounds at har day of maredg & if har mother leave har then the exequetor william Browne to fe ye bringing of har vp. allfoe my funn Thomas Smith is to be Aquitted of that fiftie pound he stand ingadged to pay vnto har : and all the ouerplufh of A hundred and fiftie pounds if the lord give longer life vnto my wif Arifing out of y^e farme is to be left in my fun browns hand and improved to the beft vfe and after har diffeafe to be equally parted betwixt my daughter mare and all the grand children I fhall haue then living further my will is that my funn Thomas Smith whome I feare not : will be truly faithfull to me fhall be thearfore my Suprevifor of this my laft will : witnes this prefent day aboue

Samwell Smyth [Seal]

in the presents of vs :

Richard ^{on} Pettingall marke.

William Sawyer.

BOUNDS OF LYNN.

The 4 day of the 4th mo. 1640.

Whereas William Hathorne of Salem & Edward Tomlyns of Lynne were chofen by the generall Court to lay out the length of the bounds of the towne of Lynne according to the Courts order of Six miles fro the meeting houle w^{ch} accordingly hath beene pformed the day & yeare above written, w^{ch} we signifie vnder our hands to extend fro Charles-towne bounds to the south end of the great Pond at Lynne village and fro thence to the great fwampe adjoyning ||vn|| to the great pond : and fo to runne fro thence northward to the north River and fo to Salem bounds : thefe being the neereft markes w^{ch} by vs meafurd wee finde to ftate the bounds.

William

Hathorne Edward Tomlins

—*Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 112, leaf 4.*

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

I.

(Address:—Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody, Boxford.)

Cambridge, 19th July 1775.

After letting you know that I am well I would acquaint you that I heard you had thoughts of sending me some Butter, but I don't Desire you should, for we have Plenty of very good Butter for allowance. If you don't happen to see Lieu^t. Robinfon, I should be glad you would send my Deer skin Breeches by M^r. Ivory Hovey, and Likewise my fine shirt. I should be glad that Brother Seth would send me word how forward he is about his work, and whither he is likely to have any Salt Hay of Mother and upon what Terms. So hoping this will find you & the Children and all Friends in health, I Subscibe myself your Sincere Friend &c:

Ebenezer Peabody

II.

(Address:—Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody, Boxford.)

Cambridge, 25th July 1775

M^{rs}. Peabody, as Providence has Cast in a Piece of Soap into your Hufbands & my Mefs we thought Proper to send it home,—but forgot to mention it in the Letter which your Hufband sent you if you will be so good as to Let my Wife have one piece of it you will oblige

Your Friend & Humble Servant

Benj^a Foster

III.

(The address is gone.)

Cambridge 22nd Sept^r. 1775

Having now an opportunity to write to you I gladly embrace it to let you know that I am well, and I trust this will Find you & the Children so. I have no News to send only that there was one man kill'd and two wounded yesterday by the Regulars.

I remain your Loving Hufband

Ebenezer Peabody

I Desire you would give the Money which is Inclosed in this to Deacon Hovey

& tell him that Cesar Porter Desires him to keep it Safe for him.

E. Peabody.

IV.

(Address:—Ebenezer Peabody, Lt.)

Dear Brother, I Imbrace this Opportunity to write a Line to you hoping that these will find you in health as they leave me at Present we are upon an Island about Ten Miles from New-york there is near twenty Sail of the Kings Shipping Now in the harbour we have 'Torys Plenty there has been a Conspiracy against his Excellency Gen^l Washenton By the torys they Prevaled on Some of the Gen^{als}: Life-Guard for a large Sume of Money to kill the Gen^l: whenever the fleet should Attack the City and one of the Captains of the Artillery was to spik up the Cannon and Blow up the Magazein thinking this would thro our Army into Confution the Torys where to Muster there whole force and fall upon us. This was the Scheme of the Torys But By the Blessing of heaven they are Defeated and we have got about forty of them in Clofe Confinment among whome are the Lord Mayer of the City. I hope you will write to me Every opertunity

So I Remain your loving Brother

Seth Peabody

Statan Island, July ye 2th 1776.

V.

(Address: — To M^r. John Pearle att Ticonderoga in Cap^t. Peabody's Company, in Col^l. Wigglesworth's Regiment.)

Boxford Aug^t. 28th 1776

My Dear

I have this Day received a Letter from you dated the 14th of Aug^t and am very glad to hear of your welfare and that your living is so good, hope it will continue so. I have nothing new to inform you, except that the Small Pox has been at Richard Tyler's for several weeks past, but those who have had [it] are likely to do well. We are all well at present and hope that this [will] find you the same, you may tell your Brother Peabody that his chil-

dren and family are all well. Your father and mother remember their Love to you, hope you will not be unmindful of mine, hope you wont think of staying longer than your Time is out, and that you will embrace all opportunities of writing to me
I remain your true and loving Wife
Unice Pearl

VI.

(Address:—Mr. John Pearl In Boxford In New England.)

(The beginning of the letter is gone.)
Nuff For 20 More I have Nothing New to Right only we Are All wall I Shall be Glad If You will Send Me a Letter As Son as you Can And Send me Word A Boute the ticketts Remember Me to Sarrah So No more att Present If I had Time I would have Rote you more Butt the Tattue is Don beating And I must Go to Bead I shall be Glad you would sho the Letter from Dubline to Mr. Wood Lickwife to Adg^t. Hovey My Complements to them tow Gentlemen and to my Ant Wood

Ebenezer Peabody.

VII.

(The address is gone*.)

Fort Alden in Cherry Valley

Janu^{ry} 3th 1779.

Brother I take this Oppetunity to Lett you No that I am Well I hoop theas Lines Will find you the Same I have Nothing New to Right Please to Remember me to my Farther & mother And to My Children we Can Gett Nothing hear to By for Money Butt we Leve On Salt Beff & Brad we Can Not Gett No Syder Nor Apples Nor no Kind of Sarce it tis wary Health[y] in the Rigement at Present I Am In Hoops to Gett home in the Spring butt If I Should Not I would have you Lett the Place Outt to the Best Advantadge You Can I Should be Glad you would Send me Sum Letters I Should be Glad You would Send me Word Con-farning the Ticketts for I have Never heard

*This letter was probably written by Ebenezer Peabody.

from them Whear thay have Drawd A Prife Or Not
(The rest is gone.)

VIII.

(Address:—To Mr. Nathan Kimball At Boxford.)

Cambridg june ye—

To My Honored Father and Mother i Have no Nuse To Right But Through Divine Goodness i am in Health Providence smiles upon our army in many Respects aspeacely in the Last ingeagement may ye 28 Sunday morning wherein ware None of our army Killed fore wounded When The arowers of Death flew Thick around them But it is sad many of our ini-mies ware Killed and wounded our scouts Have Reepeatedly taken Prises i Hope through the Goodness of God These Lines will find you yours and Myne in Pearfect Health i Remain your Dutiful Son

Moses Kimball

My Love To Brother and Sister

IX.

(Address:—To Mrs. Eunice Pearl In Boxford, by the favor of Mr. Moors.)

Ticondefoga Oct^r. 12th 1776

Loving wife

I Take this opportunity to send you these lines to Inform you that Through the Divine Goodness of God I am in a very good state of health as I hope that these few lines will find you and our Children in the Same Condition I have no News to Inform you off only that it has been very sickly in the Camp with the camp Diforder those that have been ill are getting Batter I expect [to] be Discharged from the army by the time if not sooner Give my Duty to my Parents my Love to my Brothers and sisters and remember me to Mr. Nathaniel Peabody Lieu^t. Runnels Benja^m Foster if his at home and to all In-quiring Friends So I must Conclud with wishing you and ours all Prosperity I am your Loving Husband untill Death

John Pearl

P. S. we dont expect there will be any fiting here this fall for we are very strong by Land and by water we have Twenty three sail of the line

x.

(Address:—To Mr. Richard Pearl In
Boxford in favor of Cap^{tn} Reed.)
Fort Alden In Cherry Valley
Decem^{br} 13th 1778.

Mr. John Pearl

S^r I take this Oppotunity to Rite to you to Lett You No that I Am Well And In Good Halth att present hooping theafe will find you the Same I should be Glad You would Send me A Letter as Soon as You Can I Should be Glad You would take Care of One Half of the Corn and Lett Sister Runnels have it If She wants it And take One half of the Flax And Keep [it] to make Sum Clouths for me I Should be glad If You would Aset in Gitting Sum Cotton to make me Sum Shirts And Stockins as I am all most Naked for the want of them And I will sea You Sattasfyd for the Same When the Enemy Was hear they Killed Sculp And Bunt 32 Men Women An Children And takein 32 Prisoners And Carrid them of to Nigarrey. Killed of the Continantals Col^o. Ichobod Alden & 12 Privates And Sculped them that Could Not Gitt to the fort I was att my Quarters And tryed to Gitt to the fort thay Like to have taken me butt I maid my Escape I Should be Glad to Gett from this Place butt I Do Not Expect to this Winter, but am In hoops to Gitt home In the Spring—the Enemy have burnt 140 Od Bildins and maide the Place Disfolate of Inhabitants Remember Me to Sister Parl And Your Cheldren. So No More att Present but I Remain your Loveing Brother

Ebenezer Peabody

xi.

(Address:—To mr[s] John Dorman of
Boxford.)

Winter Hill January the 2 : 1778.

my Dear

these Lines Come with my Love to you and to our Children and duty to our mother hopeing they will find you well as they Leave me at this time Send me if you Can a blanket that mother offered me to Cary to the Lake or Some other

for we have not Covering a nouf and Send me that Pillow that I laid upon at home if you Can Send my other Shirt and you may Send me Some Butter if you Can as well as not Send me word how you all are By Nathan Sticknee make your Selves as Comfortable as you Can and I have time to Rite no more at this time But I Remain your most affectinate husband

John Dorman

P S give your Self no uneasinefs if you cannot Send me these things

xii.

(Address:—To mr[s] John Dorman in
Boxford.)

February the 2 : 1778 my Dear these Lines Come With my tenderest Reguard to you and our family I have Sent two Shirts to be Washed By Seth Burnam and you may Send them by him Send me five or Six dollars by Serjent Andrew Peabody when he Comes for it and So No more at present I am in helth

(No Signature.)

NOTES.

Salem, Aug. 30. "His Excellency has been pleased to appoint FRANCIS CABOT, Esq; of this Town, to be one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Effex; as also Capt. THOMAS MASON of this Town to be a Coroner for the same County."—*Essex Gazette*, Aug. 30, 1768.

"Wenham, Sept. 6, 1768.

BROKE open, either laft Saturday or Sunday Night, the Shop belonging to the subscriber, and stole from thence, Five Beaver, Two Castor, and Two Felt Hats, three of the Beaver and the two Castor Hats not lined; and one of the said Beaver Hats lined with green Silk. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, and the said Hats recovered, shall be entitled to a Reward of Five Dollars.

BILLY PORTER."

—*Advertisement in Essex Gazette*, Sept. 6, 1768.

OLD NORFOLK COUNTY RECORDS.

Continued from page 24.

John Redman of Hampton conveys to Christopher Hussey of Hampton 25 acres of marsh at Hampton, adjoining Robert Shaw, etc. 15: 2: 1652. Wit: Jn^o Legatt. Ack. before the court at Salisbury 15: 2: 1652.

Steven Kent of Haverell conveys to Jn^o Redman of Hampton, land in Hampton, which was granted by the town to Willi: Wakefeild, 14: 2: 1652. Wit: John Emery and Abraham Perkins. Ack. before the court at Salisbury 15: 2: 1652.

Will of John Bayly, sen., made on his sick bed 28: 8: 1651. He devises to his son John Bayly "my house" and land in Salisbury "during his life, & after my sonnes death his second sonne Joseph Bayly is to enioy it, & if Joseph doth not live to enioy it, then his younger brother is to enioy it," Joseph paying to his oldest brother John Bayly £40. His son John Bayly, Executor, and he is to pay to "my wife, his mother," £6 annually, "pvided she cometh over hither to New england," and to pay "my son Robert £15, pvided also he come over hither to New england," and £10 each to "my daughter, his sister," "pvided they come over hither to new england," etc. "I doe make my brother John Emery sen of Nubery & m^r. Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury overseers." Signed by initials J. b. Wit: William Ilsley and John Emry, Jr. At the end is written: "likewise I doe give to Willi Huntingtons wyfe & childeren y^t. house & land y^t. I bought of Vallentine Rowell," etc. Proved by the witnesses at the court in Salisbury 13: 2: 1652.

Grants by Hampton to Willi ffullar: 10 acres; 16 acres, bounded by James Davis, formerly, which said ffullar bought of Mr. Daulton, John Wedgwood, formerly, Jn^o Davis; 4 acres, bounded by land said ffullar bought of Willi Haward; 12 acres, bounded by land said ffullar bought of Henry Saward; etc. He also bought land of Henry Ambros on the great pond

and river; and of Edward Colcord, and Willi: Howard, land bounded by Robert Tuck and James Davis, sen. Recorded in town records before March 17, 1650. Signed by Abraham Pirkins, Richard Swayne, Thomas Ward and John Samborne.

"Robert Codnam of Harford, uppon Conecticot River, Mariner," gives a general power of attorney to "my trusty & beloued freind Samuell Hall of Salisbury Planter," Sept. 25, 1650. Signed by his mark ~. Wit: The mark of John C Cole and Jn^o Tinker.

Mr. Christopher Hussie enters a caution about 17 acres of marsh bought of Edward Colcord, Sept. 16, 1652.

Henry Green of Hampton, millwright, conveys to Jn^o Cass of Hampton, planter, 5 acres marsh in Hampton, bounded by Thomas Maston and Jeffery Mingee, Oct. 6, 1652. Wit: Willi: fifeild and Edward Gyllman. Ack. before Rich: Bellingham 7: 8mo: 1652.

Thomas King of Exiter, carpenter, for £12, conveys to Anthony Taylor of Hampton, felt maker, 5 acre house lot, etc. bounded by John Cross and others, in Hampton, Sept. 29, 1644. Signed by mark Γ. Wit: Tho: Bradbury and Edward Gillman. Ack. before Ric: Bellingham 6: 8mo: 1652.

John Sanders of Wells, for £6, conveys to William fifeild of Hampton a house lot in Hampton, bounded by Willi: Samborn and Aquilla Chase, 29: 7: 1644. Signed by his mark 5. Wit: Robert Tuck. Ack. before Richard Saltingstall March 9, 1645. Memo: Aquilla Chase (his O mark) says he has sold part of this lot with a house upon it to William fifeild for £4, Oct. 4, 1649. Wit: Steven Kent.

John Legatt of Exiter, in exchange, conveys to Anthony Taylor of Hampton (as per bill under the hand of Edmond Littlefeild dated 29: 8: 1642) a house lot in Hampton, bounded by Abraham Drake and a lot formerly M^r. Bright's, 30: 11: 1642. Wit: William Wenbourne.

John Wedgwood of Hampton conveys to Henry Greene land bounded by the mill land and highway 14: 4: 1652. Wit: Humphrey Humber Scrib: and the mark of m William Godfrey. Ack. before the court at Hampton 5: 8: 1652.

Abraham Pirkins of Hampton, sen., for £30, conveys to Henry Green of Hampton one half of the water mill at Hampton, etc., 11: 2^{mo}: 1651. Wit: Edward Colcord. Ack. before Ric: Bellingham 7: 8: 1652.

Thomas Coleman of Nuberie, husbandman, and Mary Coleman, his wife, "w^{ch} was y^e wyfe of Edmonde Jonson deceased," convey to John Cass of Hampton marsh in Hampton, bounded by land given to Welles men, etc., 9: 8^{mo}: 1652. He signs his name: Thomas Coulman. Wit: Francis Swaine and John Woodin. Ack. before Ri: Bellingham 7: 8^{mo}: 1652.

Christopher Palmer of Hampton, planter, conveys to William fifeild of Hampton, planter, marsh in Hampton, on little river running to the little boar's head, bounded by Jn^o. Huggins, Jn^o. Sanborn and others, 10: 1^{mo}: 1648. Wit: Humphrey Humber, William fullar and Abraham Drake. Ack. before Ri: Bellingham 7: 8: 1652.

Henry Greene of Hampton conveys to Abraham Pirkins a share of the cove common 11: 2^{mo}: 1651. Wit: Edward Colcord. Ack. before Ri: Bellingham 7: 8: 1652.

M^r. Edward Colcord entered a caution about part "of a farme w^{ch} hee as y^e Afsigne of Henry Saward bought of Willi: Howard: lijng neare to m^r. Wheelw^{rt} farme," 30: 9: 1652.

M^r. Edward Colcord entered his caution about 40 acres of pine swamp "w^{ch} James Wall bought of M^r. Sam^l. Dudley & Afsigned over to him." 30: 9: 1652.

William Huntington of Salisbury, planter, with consent of wife Joannah, conveys to Jn^o. Bayly, sen., of Nuberry, weaver, "my now dwelling house" and

land in Salisbury, on west side of Paw-waus river, bounded by "Jn^o Weed, & Jn^o. Bayly sen. late deceased," Jarrett Haddon, Richard Wells and Merrimack river, 1: 10^{mo}: 1652. Signed by V mark. Wit: Tho: Bradbury and the mark of MB Mary Bradbury. Ack. before Sam: Winsley and Josiah Cobham, commissioners of Salisbury, 23: 4: 1653.

John Bayly of Nuberie, weaver, with consent of wife Elnor, conveys to Joannah, wife of Willi: Huntington of Salisbury, planter, and Jn^o. Huntington and Mary Huntington, her son and daughter, a dwelling house and land in Salisbury on the west side of the Paw-waus river, bounded by "Jn^o. Weed & Jn^o. Bayly sen late of Salisbury deceased," Jarret Haddon, Richard Wells and Merrimack river, 4: 11^{mo}: 1652. Signed by mark E. Wit: Tho: Bradbury and the marke of MB Mary Bradbury. Ack. before Sam: Winsley and Josiah Cobham, commissioners of Salisbury, 23: 4: 1653.

Anthony Coleby of Salisbury, planter, conveys to William Sargent of Salisbury, seaman, a dwelling house and land in Salisbury, bounded by Jarred Haddon and Henry Browne, 25: 1: 1647. Wit: Phillip Challis and John Islisly. Ack. before Josiah Cobham and Robert Pike, commissioners, 3: 11^{mo}: 1652.

William Sargent of Salisbury, seaman, conveys to Samuell felloes of Salisbury, planter, a dwelling house and land bounded by Jarrett Haddon and Henry Browne, 25: 1: 1648. Wit: Tho: Bradbury and Andru Greely. Ack. before Josiah Cobham and Robert Pike, commissioners, 3: 11^{mo}: 1652.

Joseph Parker of Andiver, carpenter, for 40s., conveys to Richard Goodale, sen., of Salisbury, planter, meadow in Salisbury, bounded by Jn^o. Rolfe, Willi: Partridge, little river, great neck, Bare-berrie meadow, Jn^o. Eaton and Henry Browne, 29: 7: 1645. Wit: John Stevens and Nathan Parker. Ack. before Symond Bradstreet 6: 11^{mo}: 16—.

To be continued.

SPINNING BEE.

"We hear from Byfield, in the County of Essex, that on the Day of the last public Commencement at Cambridge, 25 young Women belonging to the Place, met at the Ministers House with their Spinning Wheels, and gave evident Proof of their Skill and Dexterity in managing of them; by carding and spinning more than 20 double Skeins of Cotton Yarn, and spinning 60 double Skeins of Linen, each Skein containing 14 Knots, 40 Threads 2 Yards long to a Knot. - - - One young Woman spun more than 6 double Skeins of Linen. - - - Another carded and spun 3 double Skeins of Cotton, and then spun one double Skein of Linen. They all generously gave their Work; and by their ingenious diligent conducting the Business of the Day, appeared well qualified to claim the Honor of being acknowledged *Mistresses of their Art.*"—*Essex Gazette, Aug. 23, 1768.*

AMESBURY INSCRIPTIONS.

CEMETERY AT AMESBURY DEPOT.

The oldest stone in this burying ground bears date of 1793.

The following are all the inscriptions in the yard bearing dates prior to 1800.

HERE IS
BURIED THE
BODY OF MEHETA
BEL CLOUGH Y^e
WIFE OF AARON
CLOUGH WHO DIED
NOVEMBER Y^e 8th 1796
HER AGE 60 YEARS.

JAMES,
Son of David &
Sarah Currier,
died April 15th 1797;
aged 2 months.

SUSANNAH,
daughter of David &
Sarah Currier;
died July 16th 1794;
aged 10 months

In Memory of
ARCHELAUS MORRILL
who died
November 1, 1796.
Aged 73 years.

*Depart my friends, dry up your tears
I must lie here 'til Christ appears*

ELENOR
Wife of
Dea. Daniel Morrill,
died June 8, 1796,
in her 68 year.

MARY,
daughter of Ephraim
& Mary Morrill,
died Aug. 19th 1797;
aged 1 year 9 m^o

MOSES,
Son of Moses &
Abigail Morrill
was Drowned
March 26, 1799
in the 7 year of
his age.

Capt.
ZEBEDEE MORRILL.
died
July 28. 1793.
Æt. 53.

BENJAMIN,
Son of
Joseph & Anna
Wadleigh
died Nov^r. 16, 1795,
in the 4 year
of his age.

*In memory
of
JOSEPH WADLEIGH;
who died
Febr'y 8, 1799;
in the 47 year
of his age.*

*In Memory of
MARY WADLEIGH.
who died
March 25, 1798;
In the 55 year
of her age.*

QUERIES.

Queries are inserted for one cent a word.
Answers are solicited.

15. Who were the parents of John Phillips, born 1751, who married Abigail Williams, born 1750, perhaps of Roxbury?
Albany, N. Y. F. W.

16. Parentage is desired of William Fanning who married at Newbury, Mass., 1668, Elizabeth Allen, or any data of him showing his connection or otherwise with Edmund Fanning of New London, Conn., 1652.
W. F. BROOKS.

54 Queen St., Worcester, Mass.

17. Who were the parents of Elijah Jones, published to Mary Barrows, in Attleboro, March 7, 1744-5?
J. S. R.
Orchard Lake, Mich.

18. Wanted, evidence of relationship of William, Thomas, and Aquila Chase, who came to America about 1635, and name of ship in which the two last named came.
H. M. CHASE.

Barnstable, Mass.

19. Benjamin Gage and Rebecca Mullican were married at Bradford August, 1722. Who were her parents?
Albany, N. Y. G. W. P.

20. Timothy Johnson, North Andover, married Katherine Sprague (presumably of Malden) May 3, 1705. Who were her parents?
G. W. P.
Albany, N. Y.

21. Ezra Moody, Newbury, married Martha Greenleaf April 26, 1716. Who were her parents?
G. W. P.

ANSWERS.

1. Sarah Tarbox was probably daughter of Sarah and Rebecca (Armetage) Tarbox, and born at Lynn Oct. 15, 1674.
—Ed.

1. John Batchelder of Wenham married Hannah Tarbox in 1702. She was a daughter of Ens. Samuel Tarbox, of Lynn, and his second wife, Experience Look. This couple had a son Thomas who married Esther Edwards and moved to Wenham. After the death of Ens. Samuel Tarbox the widow and family removed from Lynn to Wenham. In the Gen. Hist. Reg., vol. 42, pages 27-29, will be found the family record of Ens. Samuel Tarbox. It seemed to me, that, as John and Ebenezer Batchelder were connections, possibly Hannah and Sarah Tarbox, their respective wives, were from the same family.—E. S. T., Lowell.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE HEART OF CAPE ANN, OR THE STORY OF DOGTOWN. *By Charles E. Mann.* Illustrated; cloth; 12 mo; 71 pages. Procter Bros., Gloucester, 1896. This book gives the history of Dogtown commons in Gloucester, and of many of the people who lived there, and their homes and manner of life. Several of the illustrations are unique, and the whole volume is interesting.

TOPSFIELD HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS. Volume II. 2 plates; 150 pages. Published by the Topsfield Historical Society, 1896. This second annual volume of the Society's collections contains the proceedings of the Society for the year; the town records from 1659 to 1685; a descriptive history of the Howlett and Clark families; account of Gov. Endicott's copper mining venture in Topsfield in 1651; baptisms of the Topsfield church from 1779 to 1841; and much other valuable and interesting matter.

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Address E. O. JAMESON, 49 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.

The Family of Zaccheus Gould. By Dr. B. A. Gould. 2 plates and map; large 8vo; cloth; 354 pages. Lynn, 1895. Price, \$5.

This gives the ancestry of Zaccheus Gould, who came to New England about 1638, and eight generations of his descendants of the name.

Ye Great and General Courte in Collonie Times. By James R. Newhall. Crown 8vo; cloth; 504 pages. Lynn, 1897. Price, \$1.75.

Historical and descriptive; John Humphrey; Robert Keyne; Hachaliah Groat; Levi Hubbard; Adoniram Norton; The Workers and their Works; Domestic Relations; Educational Glimmerings; Assorted Illustrations; Closing Scenes; etc.

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Three-Century Calendar. Giving the days of the week and the days of the month from 1600 to 1900. By Sidney Perley. Salem, 1890. Price, 25 cents.

History of Boxford, Mass. By Sidney Perley. 10 plates; 8vo; cloth; 418 pages. Boxford, 1880. Price, \$5.

This work embraces the history of that ancient borough from 1645 to 1880. It includes several pedigrees and biographies, lists of town clerks, selectmen, etc.

The Dwellings of Boxford, Mass. By Sidney Perley. 14 engravings; cloth; 8vo; 275 pages; full index. Salem, 1893. Price, \$2.

This work gives the history of every house that ever stood in Boxford, together with the history of the families that lived in them, including much genealogical matter.

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Volume I.

APRIL, 1897.

Number 4.

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The Essex Antiquarian

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine

Dedicated to the

Biography, Genealogy, History and Antiquities

of

Essex County, Massachusetts.

SIDNEY PERLEY, *Editor.*

GEO. FRIS. DOW, *Business Manager.*

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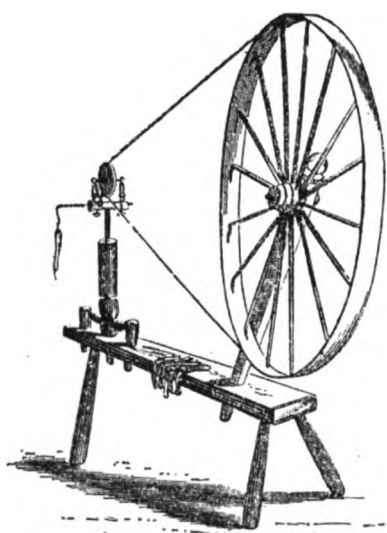
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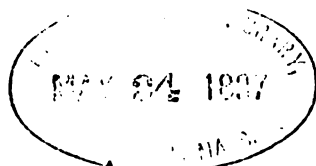
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THE ESSEX ANTIQUARIAN.

VOL. I.

SALEM, MASS., JUNE, 1897.

No. 6.

SPINNING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY ELIZA PHILBRICK.

WE have but a faint conception of the severe and varied labors of pioneer life. Nearly everything we use today we buy ready-made, while in the old days the colonists had to produce whatever they needed.

The first settlers of Essex County brought a limited supply of clothing and bedding with them, and some of the families brought their spinning wheels, on which they could manufacture yarn for the weaving of cloth on home-made hand-looms, which were probably constructed by carpenters here as soon as new apparel was needed. The great increase in population, and the diminishing intercourse with England made more necessary the home production of woollen and linen cloth. The first mention made of a spinning wheel here is in 1638, and the next year home-made clothing is mentioned. To be sure, leather was used to a some extent, and so continued for a century and a half. From that early date to comparatively recent times it was the custom, in the rural districts for the people to manufacture their ordinary clothing and the family linen.

The settlers first used the wild hemp that was made use of by the Indians for the manufacture of ropes and mats; and very soon had flax and hemp seed for sowing sent to them by their friends in England who were interested in the welfare of the colony.

Cotton was early imported from the West Indies; and sheep, for the production of wool, were early introduced. The general court allowed the owners of

sheep the privilege of grazing them on the common lands, and dogs that had killed sheep were hung, and the owners of the guilty canines had also to pay twice the value of the sheep killed.

The general court ordered, May 13, 1640, that the magistrates and deputies of the several towns "make enquiry what seed is in every town, what men and women are skillful in the breaking, spinning, weaving, what means for the providing of wheels; and to consider with those skillful, in that manufacture, and what course may be taken for teaching the boys and girls in all towns the spinning of the yarn," also concerning the spinning and weaving of cotton wool.

The general court encouraged the raising of hemp and flax by offering premiums for cloth woven from material grown, spun and woven here. They also proposed that as much as possible of the wild hemp should be saved by the children and servants.

About this time (1641), Samuel Cornhill of Salem was allowed an acre of land for the cultivation of flax.

In 1642, the general court ordered the selectmen of each town to see that all of the children were taught spinning and weaving, and diligently exercised therein.

In May, 1656, the general court enacted "that all hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, girls and boys, shall be and hereby are enjoined to spin according to their skill and ability, and that the selectmen in every town do consider the condition and capacity of every family, and accordingly

to assess them as one or more spinners," and they must proportionately spin a certain quantity each week for thirty weeks each year.

Rowley soon exceeded all other towns in the colonies in the manufacture of cloth, taking the lead in 1643. The reason of this lay probably in the fact that the town was settled by some twenty or more families from Yorkshire, England, who had thoroughly learned the business of making cloth in the mother country. They brought with them gearing for a fulling mill, the first in America. This was used for finishing men's wear, the cloth being first woven at the homes of the people. There was a similar mill at Andover in 1673, and others at Ipswich and Salem in 1675. Experienced workmen came over to carry on the mills.

The people went to work earnestly, and there was not, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, one family in forty that did not spin and weave the cloth for their own clothing.

Early in 1706, one hundred and fifty-five dozen of cards and a large number of wool-combs, of wrought iron, were brought to New England. The first mention we find of any cards being made here is in 1747, when both wool and cotton cards were made and sold in Boston.

By 1745, the manufacture and use of home-spun woolen cloth was thoroughly incorporated into the domestic habits of the people. Most of the cloth was used at home, but a part was sold to the settlers on the frontier, who had not been able to produce it for themselves. This lessened the sales of the English merchants.

In 1751, the general court granted fifteen thousand pounds to erect a "spinning house" for the "Boston Society for Promoting Industry and Frugality." This was a school for the instruction of poor children. A similar and smaller school had been established a few years before for which the children were to be furnished by overseers of the poor, and the town was to pay expenses for

three months. After that, the master was to allow them their earnings. The town provided twenty spinning wheels for the school. The Boston Society, of which Benjamin Lynde of Salem was a member, had one person come from each town for instruction. The business employed a variety of people for pulling flax, watering, breaking, swingling, hatching, and spinning. At the fourth anniversary of the society, three hundred young ladies took their wheels on to Boston common and spun yarn, and weavers were at work with their looms.

The Stamp Act offended the American colonists so seriously that they pledged themselves not to import or use English goods, nor to eat lamb that wool might be more plenty for domestic manufacture.

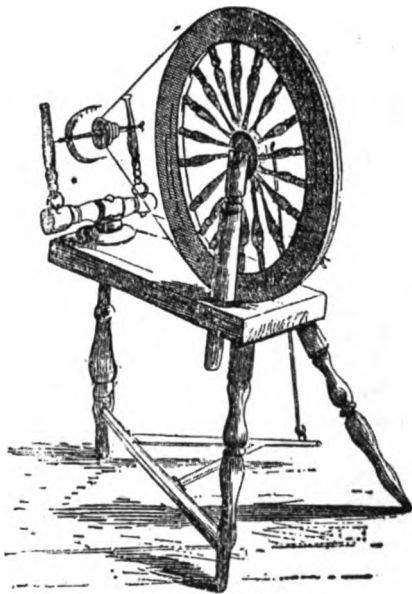
In Newbury, the "Daughters of Liberty" held all-day sessions for spinning and weaving, sometimes as many as seventy linen wheels being employed.

As early as 1719, the English parliament passed a stringent law against exporting any tools or utensils used in the silk and woolen manufacture; and in 1774 all tools and implements used in cotton and linen manufacture, excepting wool-cards, were prohibited. These statutes were vigorously enforced, and proved serious obstacles to the introduction of machinery. Garments made of fabrics spun by the young lady weavers' own hands were emulously worn as proofs of patriotism. Spinning matches in Essex county were common occurrences for several years prior to the Revolution, and extraordinary achievements by the fair spinners are recorded. They also sometimes took their wheels to their neighbors' and spent the day socially and profitably.

As the implements of manufacture were comparatively rude, and many modern processes of manufacture and finish were as yet unknown, the fabrics made, whether woolen or linen, were more remarkable for service than elegance. The material was mostly grown upon the farms of the planters. The breaking

and hatching were done by the men, and the carding, spinning, weaving, bleaching and dyeing, by the wives and daughters of the planters. Beautiful and abundant stores of household linen were objects of laudable pride and emulation with all thrifty families.

Dyeing made the cloth quite ornamental. Indigo was the most common color. Samuel Diggadon of Salem made the coloring of cotton and linen yarn in English blue his business.



LINEN WHEEL.

The ancient implements for spinning linen were the spindle and distaff. The spindle was a round stick or rod of wood about a foot long, tapering toward each end, and having at one end a notch or slit in which the yarn might be caught or fixed. This end was held uppermost supported by the thread which was being spun, the upper end of the thread being slowly evolved from a handful of tow held in the same hand. The spindle was made to swiftly revolve by rolling it outwardly on the right thigh, by a quick

stroke of the open right hand, the thread being slowly worked downward by the manipulation of wet fingers. Generally a ring or "whorl" of stone or clay was passed round the upper part of the spindle to give it momentum and steadiness in its rotary movement.

The distaff consisted of a stick larger and stronger than the spindle. The fibre was wound around one end of it in a loose coil or ball. The other end was carried under the left arm, or fixed in the girdle at the left side. Otherwise the implement and the principles of the movement were similar to the spindle. In the eastern countries this ancient method of spinning is still in vogue.

The first improvement in the implements of spinning was the placing of the spindle in a horizontal position in a frame between two upright supports, and made to rapidly revolve by a band passing around the spindle and over a large wheel, set in the same frame work, the large wheel being turned by one hand. This improvement was probably made about the thirteenth century, and is the same as the woolen wheel shown in the frontispiece. At first the wheel was made to revolve by taking hold of the spokes with the hand, but, soon after its invention, a round stick of wood about nine inches in length and an inch in diameter came into use.



DRIVER.

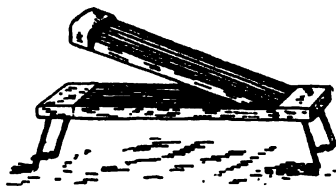
A little groove was formed near one end of the stick to prevent slipping from the spokes. This implement was called the "driver," or "finger." These wheels were rare until the sixteenth century.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century an improved wheel was in use among the Scotch in the northern part of Ireland. The wheel was smaller and narrower, thus having less resistance from the air, and was propelled by foot. When those Scotch immigrants came to New England, and especially to Essex county, where they settled, they brought these improved wheels with them. From that time the two wheels were used by our

people. The large wheel, moved by hand, was used for spinning wool, being esteemed to be better adapted for that material; and the small wheel, propelled by foot, for spinning flax. So the old wheel came to be called "the woolen wheel," and the new one the "linen wheel." The linen wheel is shown herewith. No material improvement occurred in spinning machinery until the invention of the spinning jenny about 1767.

The advent of the Scotch-Irish, as the immigrants were called, caused a new impetus to be given to the linen manufacture, as they brought not only the foot wheel, but a better knowledge of the cultivation of flax and manufacture of linen. These new wheels were soon an appendage to almost every farm-house and cottage in the county.

Flax is an annual crop, and its seed is sown in the spring. The amount raised and the quality of the fibre depends upon the fertility of the soil and the time the plant is pulled. In early times the stalks, when pulled, were tied into loose bundles, all the roots being placed one way. These bundles were then laid in pools of water for the purpose of fermenting and rotting the woody part of the stalk, so that it would easily separate from the fibre. This required a period of about ten days. If it remained in the water too long the fibre would be injured by decay.



FLAX BRAKE.

When taken from the water the stalks were spread upon the grass to dry, and then put through a hand machine, herewith shown, called a "brake." This was

about five feet in length, and consisted of two series of slats, one loosely fitting into the other. The flax was laid across the lower slats, and the woody stalks were broken into small pieces by letting the upper part of the "brake" fall upon them. This part of the work was severe as the upper part of the brake was made very heavy in order to give it force when it descended upon the flax.

Then came the swingling process, by which the woody fragments were beaten off with a wooden knife, called the "swingle knife," which was about two feet in length and three inches in width. A bunch of the flax was held in one hand and the swingle knife in the other, the operation being performed by cleaving strokes of the knife. Care was taken not to ravel or entangle the fibre. After this operation the fibre was called "swingle tow." A strong man could swingle about forty pounds in a day.



SWINGLE KNIFE.

But swingling did not leave it entirely free from the woody part of the stalk. To clear it wholly it had to be "hatcheled"; that is, combed through a long steel-toothed comb, technically called a "hatchel," but more commonly called in New England a tow or flax comb. Skill was required to do this.

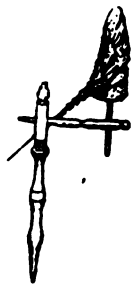


HATCHEL.

The operator took a strip of flax in one of his hands, by one end, threw the other end spread out over the comb, and drew the strip toward him, repeating the process until the woody portion and short fibres called tow were removed from that end. To clean the other end, the bundle of fibre was taken in the hand by the end already combed and the operation repeated. The cleaned long flax was called combed flax. If it was required to be very fine, as for cambric, etc., the fibre was afterward put through a finer comb.

The flax or tow was loosely wound around the distaff of the linen wheel, and

from it was spun the yarn on the spindle. The distaff was fastened to the wheel frame by inserting the lower end of it into a hole bored in the frame near the spindle. During the operation the spinner frequently moistened the thread, by forefinger and thumb, with saliva or water, to more securely unite the fibre and improve the appearance of the yarn.



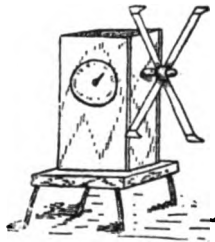
DISTAFF.

When the spindle was full the yarn was wound off, on a reel, into knots and skeins. The oldest and simplest reel was the hand reel, made of three sticks of wood, fastened by cords. The later and more complicated machine was the automatic clock reel, a useful and rapid instrument.



HAND REEL.

The skeins or hanks of yarn were then boiled in soapy water or potash to free it from impurities. For cotton a little flour was added to the boiling water to increase its firmness and tenacity, which linen does not require, its fibre being firm, long and tenacious.



CLOCK REEL.

The manufacture of yarn from wool is somewhat different from that from flax.

After the sheep were sheared the wool was oiled and made into rolls by hand cards, usually by women. It was very hard work, and so they occasionally had a "carding bee." The wool rolls were generally spun on the large wheel, though some used the small wheel for this purpose. A woman's stent in spinning wool was five skeins a



HAND CARDS.

day, and her pay fifty cents a week and board.

For knitting, woollen yarn was doubled and twisted, then thoroughly washed with hot water and soap, and bleached with brimstone.

Worsted yarn was made from the best long wool combed the same as tow, and not made into rolls, being spun on the small wheel. Cotton was carded into rolls, and spun on the large wheel.

The knack in spinning wool, which the old people used to talk about, says Doctor Norwood, in *Quabbin*, was only the experience requisite to a free movement of the arms, an elastic pose, and a long gliding step, advancing and retreating. The graceful movement of the arms of a harpist and the action of the lawn-tennis player are tame beside the damsel at the great wheel. Look at her as she is leaning forward, lightly poised upon the toe of the left foot. With her left hand she picks up, by the end, a long slender roll of soft wool, and deftly winds the fibres upon the point of the steel spindle before her. Now holding it an instant with thumb and finger, she gives a gentle motion to the wheel with the "driver" that she holds in her right hand. Meanwhile, she seizes the roll of wool, at a little distance from the spindle, and measures with practiced eye the length that will be required for a drawing. Then, while the hum of the wheel rises to a sound like the echo of wind in a storm, backward she steps, one, two, three, holding high the long yarn as it twists and quivers,—then, suddenly reversing the wheel, she glides from it with a long, even stride, and lets the yarn wind upon the spindle. Then another movement, a new pinch of the roll, a new turn of the wheel, and *da capo*. The backward and forward movement, the left hand controlling the yarn, while the right governed the wheel, was a most picturesque sight.

Shortly before 1800, machinery began to do all this work. In 1788, in Beverly, was established the first cotton mill in the United States; and in Newbury-Byfield,

in 1794, the first woolen mill was built, of course, in both instances, with rude and imperfect machinery. Mills have silenced the buzz of the spinning wheel on the domestic hearth, and changed the character of the textile manufactures of the country, as well as the social habits of the people.

"The spinning wheel of the olden day
 Forgotten now in the corner stands;
 The bunch of flax is a dusty gray,
 And for years untouched by living hands,
 From each long spoke have the spiders spun
 A filmy web, but they, too, are old,
 And the rust of years have long begun
 On the hub of brass, once bright as gold.
 It is hard to turn the old wheel now,
 It slowly moves with a sorry creak;
 It seems like a voice so faint and low,—
 So long unused it can hardly speak."

AN IPSWICH GRANT.

Granted to Thomas Borman on house Lott about two Acres of ground lying to the street called the east end & butting upon the street at the South east, bound one the north east by a house Lott, belonging to M^r. John Winthrop, & on the South west by a house Lott granted to W^m. Bartholomew, also six Acres of Planting ground, on the north side of the Towne, hauing a planting Lott formerly granted to Thomas Scott on the east & a planting Lott of Will: Bartholowmeu on the west, also an Island about fifty & five Acres more or less pt upland pt meadow, bounded the north east, by the Towne River, & on the east by a Creeck parting it, & an Island belonging to John Perkins the elder on the south by a parcell of Land formerly granted to George Carr, on the west by y^e great Creeke called the labour in vaine, also a parcell of Ground about two Acres, for a house lott lying on the south syde, the Towne River, bounded on the south by a highway, leading to the Laboure in vaine, on the Northwest by certain house Lotts, granted to daniell Houey, Wm Holdred &c. on the north east by a house Lott formerly granted to Thomas Gylven, also a small parcell of about a Rodd of

ground in the street called the east end bounded by a house Lott of John Perkins the younger on the east & by two house Lotts formerly granted to Sergeant Howlett, & Tho: Hardy on the south, the Towne reseruing liberty to digg clay in any part of the said pcell To enjoy all the said Lands to him his heirs & assigns forever. entered the 7th day of May: 1639: vera Copia as it stands recorded in the Towne book of Ipswich: taken ye 20th (7) 1666.

P mee Rob: Lord Record^r.
 vera Copia of y^t left in Court on file
 taken 18 Jan: 66

P me Rob: Lord cleric.
 Vera Copia Attestes

Pr Edw. Rawson Secre^{ty}
 —Massachusetts Archives, volume 45, folio 3.

FAMILY RECORDS.

In the possession of Mr. William C. Peabody of Georgetown is a book entitled "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," by Philip Doddridge, D. D., and published in Boston in 1818, having on the first fly-leaf the following words, written in ink: "John Adams from his brother Joseph Adams," and on two other blank pages the following family records:

John Adams Born Sept. 17th, 1789.
 Sarah Adams Born Decr. 5th, 1790.
 John Quincy Born March 17th, 1815.
 Abigail Bowles Born April 25, 1816.
 Sarah Ann Born Nov. 8th, 1817.
 Ruth Bowles Born Augt 11th, 1819.
 Nathl Hayward Born April 24th, 1821.
 Lydia Towne Born Febr'y 18th, 1823.
 Abigail Bowles 2 Born Jan'y 30, 1824.
 Nathl. Niles Hayward Born June 29th, 1825.
 Susan Hayward Born April 1st, 1828.
 George Washington Born Jan'y 27th, 1830.
 Joseph Hayward Born Decr 30, 1831.
 Susan Irene Born Oct. 28, 1833.
 My Wife Sarah Adams Died April 9th on Fry-
 day at 6 1-2 Clok 1841 P. M. Interred on Mon-
 day Following.
 Abigial Bowles 1st Died July 2^d, 1817.
 Nathl Hayward Died Sept. 10th, 1822.
 Abigial Bowles 2^d Died March 2^d, 1824.
 Lydia Towne Died Sept. 14th, 1824.
 George Washington Died May 1st, 1832.
 Susan Hayward Died May 5th, 1832.
 Sarah Ann Wildes Died July 14th, 1853.

EARLY VOYAGING.

The dread of mystery exists today,
We feel its power though we deny its sway,
But less than in an earlier century,

When superstitious faiths were manifold,
And land and sea alike were deemed to be
By gods and demons jealously controlled.

To venture then across the trackless sea,
So fraught with danger and uncertainty,
As pilgrims went, in vessels small and old,
Parting from friends they loved so long and well,
And homeland they might nevermore behold,
Required a heart of courage naught could quell.

Our fathers plowed the sea with purpose firm;
No idle wind had waited on the germ
That into powerful states was sure to grow,—
States to become a nation proud and strong;
And storm and tempest wild, and death and woe,
Deterred them not from right against the wrong.

Salem.

S. P.

THE GREAT STORM OF 1635.

This was the year of the great exodus from England to America. Many colonists had come early in the season, and planted their seed and cultivated the growing crop. Hay to a considerable extent had been harvested. During the whole of the second week of August the wind blew from the south-southwest with considerable force. At midnight of the fourteenth of the month, its course suddenly changed by way of the southeast to the northeast, and before daybreak a northeast rain storm set in. The wind had greatly increased in violence, blowing with terrific force, and the rain fell in torrents, sometimes with such fury that the ill-made houses of the settlers could hardly withstand its onslaughts. After the gale had continued five or six hours the wind changed to the northwest, and the tumultuous elements subsided.

The wind caused the tide to rise to a height the settlers had never observed, and which the Indians said they could not remember; and some of the shore houses were submerged.

A great number of trees were blown over or broken down, the stronger being torn up by their roots, and the tall pines and other brittle trees broken in the

middle. Slender young oaks and good sized walnuts were twisted like withes, and Indian corn, upon which the people depended for their support the coming winter, was beaten down, and much of it destroyed, while it was hardly in the milk.

Among the many anecdotes told of the storm is that of an old man in Ipswich, who was accustomed to go to sea in a small boat, his only companion being a dog that he had taught to steer. As the storm increased in violence, the old man hoisted his sail and prepared to go down river in his little vessel. His neighbors endeavored to dissuade him from going, but he obstinately replied, "I will go to sea, though the devil was there." He went, but neither he nor his boat were ever seen again.

As many vessels bearing passengers and goods to the New World were on our coast several of them were wrecked by the storm. The *Great Hope*, belonging in Ipswich, England, of four hundred tons burden, was wrecked near Charlestown. The ship *James*, of Bristol, England, suffered severely, scarcely escaping destruction off the mouth of the Piscataqua river; and the ship *Angel Gabriel*, also from Bristol, was dashed to pieces on Pemaquid Point.

At this early period, there was a boat, a pinnace in build, belonging to Isaac Allerton, sailing regularly between the Piscataqua river and Boston. On Wednesday, two days before the storm, the boat sailed from Ipswich, where it had stopped on its trip to Boston. There were sixteen passengers and four mariners. The passengers were Rev. John Avery, his wife and six children,* and Mr. Avery's cousin Anthony Thacher, who had been in New England but a few weeks, his wife and four children,† another member of his family, and one other passenger.

*Winthrop and Mather say six, Hubbard five, and another writer says that there were eight children.

†One writer says nine.

Mr. Avery had been a minister of good repute in Wiltshire, England, and had come to Newbury, Mass., with the intention of becoming the pastor of that little colony, but concluded not to remain, after being strongly urged to settle in the ministry at Marblehead, and on this Wednesday he took the boat at Ipswich with his all on board for that purpose.

The laden craft sailed down the placid river, while behind them

"Pleasant, lay the clearings in the mellow summer morn,
With the newly planted orchards dropping their fruits first-born,
And the homesteads like green islands amid a sea of corn.

"Broad meadows reached out seaward the tided creeks between,
And hills rolled wave-like inland, with oaks and walnuts green;—
A fairer home, a goodlier land, their eyes had never seen."

On entering the bay, the course was changed southerly, against the wind, which blew with such force that no advance could be made, even by tacking, which was attempted many times. On the evening of Friday, the fourteenth, after vainly striving to round Cape Ann, they found themselves in the same perilous position, the wind increasing in fury. At ten o'clock, their sails were rent, and anchors were cast. At midnight, the wind suddenly changed to the northeast, and a terrific gale and rain followed. The anchor dragged, and the boat and its cargo was driven over the dark and angry waves.

"Blotted out were all the coast lines, gone were rock, and wood and sand,
Grimly anxious stood the skipper with the rudder in his hand,
And questioned of the darkness what was sea and what was land.

"And the preacher heard his dear ones nestled round him weeping sore:
'Never heed my little children! Christ is walking on before
To the pleasant land of heaven, where the sea shall be no more.'"

The boat was rushed on towards the rocky headlands, and soon struck upon a

rock, being quickly dashed to pieces. This rock is off what is now Rockport, and has since been known as Crackwood's Ledge.*

When the vessel struck, Mr. Avery and his eldest son and Mr. Thacher and his daughter were thrown into the sea, and carried by a mighty wave upon a rock. They called to those in the boat to come to them, but the latter had scarcely time to discover the impotence of such an effort.

During the few moments that Mr. Avery and his three companions were upon the ledge, expecting every instant to be washed from their footing into the raging sea, he raised his eyes toward heaven, and uttered these memorable last words: "Lord, I cannot challenge a preservation of my life, but according to thy covenant I challenge Heaven." The words had scarcely left his lips, when a gigantic wave lifted the vessel on high and as with giant arms dashed it upon the rock, at the same time washing from the ledge those who had gained momentary foothold upon it. Thus passed Mr. Avery and all his household to their eternal rest. Whittier put the incident into poetry, calling it the "Swan Song of Parson Avery," from which the writer has freely quoted. Of this portion of the incident, he said:—

"There was wailing in the shallop, woman's wail and man's despair,
A crash of breaking timbers on the rocks so sharp and bare,
And, through it all, the murmur of Father Avery's prayer.

"From his struggle in the darkness with the wild waves and the blast,
On a rock, where every billow broke above him as it passed,
Alone, of all his household, the man of God was cast.

"There a comrade heard him praying, in the pause of wave and wind:
'All my own have gone before me, and I linger just behind;

*For two hundred years it was supposed that Avery's Rock was the scene of the disaster, but it is now disproven. Crackwood's Ledge is some three hundred feet from Thacher's Island.

Not for life I ask, but only, for the rest thy ransomed find!

"In this night of death, I challenge the promise of thy word!

Let me see the great salvation of which mine ears have heard!

Let me pass from hence forgiven, through the grace of Christ, our Lord!

"In the baptism of these waters wash white my every sin,

And let me follow up to thee my household and my kin!

Open the sea-gate of thy heaven, and let me enter in!

"When the Christian sings his death-song, all the listening heavens draw near,

And the angels, leaning over the walls of crystal, hear

How the notes so faint and broken swell to music in God's ear.

"The ear of God was open to his servant's last request;

As the strong wave swept him downward, the sweet hymn upward pressed,

And the soul of Father Avery went singing to its rest."

The destruction of the vessel was so complete that there were few timbers for the drowning men, women and children to cling to. After beating about in the waves and the darkness, and being repeatedly thrown against the rocks, Mr. Thacher obtained a footing, and he fought his way to the shore. He looked around for his companions, but the darkness was scarcely penetrable, and his loud voice was mocked by the raging wind or drowned in the thunder of the waters. He soon saw pieces of the frame work of the vessel coming toward him, and when they struck a woman extricated herself and reached the shore in safety. It was his wife.

Together, in the rain and the blast, the two watched for signs of their companions, but none came. Of the twenty souls, they only were saved, their quartette of little ones having passed on with the rest. Sad and dejected they sought a resting-place under a sheltering bank. Some provisions and clothing came ashore, and, also, a "snapsack," in which was a steel and flint, and some dry gun-powder. They built a fire, and made themselves as

comfortable as they could under the sorrowful circumstances. When morning came, the wind went down, the waves subsided, and the August sun shed its hopeful rays over the stretch of ocean. In every direction but one the sea and sky met in their limitless range, and on the west was the mainland, but separated from them by a wide expanse of water. They were upon an island; and the main-land that could be seen was forest, inhabited only by its savage denizens. They had no means of reaching it, and signs of distress could awaken no response. The day passed, and another hopeless night reached its end. The second day of their imprisonment dawned; and before the sun again went down they were discovered by the people on board a passing vessel bound to Marblehead, taken on board, and carried thither.

On leaving the island, Mr. Thacher named it "Thacher's Woe," and the next year it was granted to him by the general court. It has since borne his name.

A cradle and an embroidered scarlet broadcloth covering, saved from the wreck, are still preserved by his descendants in Yarmouth, Mass., where he settled.

The story of this ship-wreck was often told about the hearth-fires of the coast-dwellers in the long winter evenings of the years that followed; and the fishermen, with "grave and reverend faces," recalled the ancient tale when they saw the white waves breaking over the fatal ledge.

NOTE.

"A Sloop with Wood from the Eastward was drove ashore at Plumb-Island on Saturday Night last, — the People were saved, and it is expected the Vessel will be got off. We hear of no other Vessel being ashore: The Storm began sooner here than further Eastward, the Vessels that have arrived since not having it very severe until Saturday Night, whereas we had it here from Thursday to Sunday Morning."—*Essex Gazette (Salem)*, Oct. 4, 1768.

ABBOT GENEALOGY.

Continued from page 84.

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CAPT. MOSES ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Aug. 9, 1735. He was a surveyor, and resided in Andover. He married Elizabeth Holt Dec. 31, 1761; and died Feb. 23, 1826, aged ninety. She died Sept. —, 1838, aged ninety-five.

Children, born in Andover :—

- 469—I. REBECCA⁶, b. Jan. 2, 1763; m. Joseph Phelps June 28, 1798.
- 470—II. MOSES⁶, b. Nov. 30, 1765; m., first, Martha Frye Feb. 5, 1799. She d. Sept. 15, 1804, aged thirty-two; and he m., second, Priscilla N. Flint. She d. April 5, 1811, aged twenty-seven; and he d. April —, 1813. He had children.
- 471—III. ELIZABETH⁶, b. May 8, 1768; d. Feb. 12, 1829.
- 472—IV. NOAH⁶, b. May 11, 1770; m. Hannah Holt in 1806; and had a son.
- 473—V. HANNAH⁶, b. March 15, 1772; d. April 13, 1840.
- 474—VI. ENOCH⁶, b. April 8, 1774. *See below (474).*
- 475—VII. RHODA⁶ (twin), b. Sept. 8, 1776.
- 476—VIII. ANNA⁶ (twin), b. Sept. 8, 1776; d. July 27, 1834.
- 477—IX. HENRY⁶, b. Sept. 22, 1778; m. Dorcas Holt in 1803; and had children. She d. March 25, 1842, aged sixty; and he d. Sept. 23, 1845, aged sixty-seven.
- 478—X. JACOB⁶, b. June 30, 1781; d. May 12, 1836.
- 479—XI. ABIGAIL⁶, b. Dec. 22, 1783; m. Jonathan Phelps; and d. Aug. 9, 1827.
- 480—XII. PHEBE⁶, b. March 2, 1786.

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BARACHIAS ABBOT⁵, born in Andover May 22, 1739. He was a cordwainer and lived in Andover until 1786, when he removed to Wilton, N. H., where he was a farmer. He married Sarah Holt (pub. Nov. 10, 1770), who was living in 1792. He died Jan. 29, 1812.

Children, born in Andover :—

- 481—I. BARACHIAS⁶, b. Dec. 8, 1771; lived in Landgrove, Vt.; m. Anna Colburn; and had children.
- 482—II. TIMOTHY⁶, b. March 30, 1773; lived in Wilton; m. Polly Bancroft; and d. Jan. 1, 1837. They had children.
- 483—III. JOEL⁶, b. April 29, 1775; d. May 7, 1775.

- 484—IV. JOEL⁶, b. April 17, 1776; esquire; m. Judith Batchelder; and had children.
- 485—V. SARAH⁶, b. Oct. 10, 1778.
- 486—VI. JAMES⁶, b. March 30, 1780; lived in Andover on the farm owned by first Benjamin Abbot⁶; m. Mary Foster; and had children.
- 487—VII. ELIZABETH⁶, b. Sept. 14, 1784.

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GEN. STEPHEN ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Aug. 1, 1749. He resided in Salem, where he was a dealer in hats. He was a captain in the Revolution, major-general in the militia, and first commander of the Salem Cadets. He married, first, Sarah Crowell; and, second, Mary Badger. He died Aug. 10, 1813.

Children :—

- 488—I. MARY⁶, b. June 3, 1772; m. Abijah Chase Sept. 10, 1795; and lived in Salem. He d. Aug. 7, 1851, aged eighty-one; and she d. April 26, 1861, aged eighty-eight.
- 489—II. BETSEY⁶, d. young.
- 490—III. SARAH⁶, d. Jan. 29, 1776.
- 491—IV. HANNAH⁶, d. Sept. 5, 1775.
- 492—V. BETSEY⁶, b. Nov. 4, 1778, in Andover; m. Henry Chase of Salem.
- 493—VI. HANNAH⁶, b. Nov. 8, 1780, in Andover; m. John Snethen of Salem Dec. 18, 1798.
- 494—VII. STEPHEN⁶, b. Dec. 28, 1781, in Andover.
- 495—VIII. SARAH⁶, d. young.

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GEORGE ABBOT⁵, born in Andover June 13, 1756. He lived in Billerica and Salem, Mass., and Wilton, N. H. He was a tanner, and was living in Wilton in 1790. He married Rebecca Blanchard of Billerica April 1, 1779; and died Nov. —, 1829.

Children :—

- 496—I. SAMUEL⁶, b. Nov. 2, 1779; lived in St. Stephen, N. B., and in Wilton or Salem; and had seven children.
- 497—II. REBECCA⁶.
- 498—III. SARAH STEVENS⁶, m. Gen. David Putnam.
- 499—IV. GEORGE⁶.
- 500—V. EPHRAIM⁶, b. in 1787; was a trader, and lived in Salem until 1817, when he removed to Zanesville, O.; m. Sarah Cheever Jan. 17, 1813; and d. in Zanesville in 1821.
- 501—VI. ELIZABETH⁶.
- 502—VII. STEPHEN⁶.
- 503—VIII. MARY⁶.

293

ABNER ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Jan. 29, 1761. He was a blacksmith, and lived in Andover until about 1798, when he settled in Albany, Me. He married, first, Ruth Holt of Andover Jan. 29, 1784. She died Nov. 21, 1806; and he married, second, Dorcas Nason. He died Sept. 16, 1843.

Children:—

- 504—I. RUTH⁶, b. July 26, 1785; m. R. T. Williams of Salem.
- 505—II. SARAH⁶, b. July 11, 1787, in Andover; m. David Holt in 1819.
- 506—III. OBED⁶, b. Sept. 14, 1789, in Andover; m. Ruth Jordan; and had children.
- 507—IV. STEPHEN⁶, b. Oct. 1, 1792; d. 1793.
- 508—V. STEPHEN⁶, b. Dec. 14, 1794; m. Temperance Jordan in 1819; and had children. She d. in Andover Oct. 9, 1842.
- 509—VI. MARY⁶, b. May 12, 1797; m. Edward Phillips of Taunton in 1819.
- 510—VII. JOSEPH⁶, b. Feb. 22, 1804; m. Grace Wiggins of Concord, N. H., in 1829; and had children.
- 511—VIII. — son⁶, b. in 1809; d. in 1809.
- 512—IX. MARGARET NASON⁶, b. July 12, 1812.

328

GEORGE ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Feb. 9, 1748. He resided in Salem, where he was a shopkeeper. He married Priscilla Manning of Salem March 12, 1772; and died there Oct. 5, 1784. His wife survived him, and continued his trade. She was living in 1799.

Child:—

- 513—I. PRISCILLA⁶, b. March 20, 1773, in Salem; d. young.

333

CAPT. JOHN LOVEJOY ABBOT⁵, born in Andover April 12, 1757. He was a farmer, and lived on the homestead in Andover. He married Phebe Abbot of Andover Oct. 29, 1782. She died Oct. 1, 1825, aged sixty-two; and he died Nov. —, 1837.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 514—I. JOHN LOVEJOY⁶, b. Nov. 29, 1783; grad. H. C., 1805; was librarian; and minister of First church in Boston. He m. Elizabeth B. Warland; and d. Oct. 17, 1814, at the age of thirty.

- 515—II. GEORGE⁶, b. April 25, 1785; captain; lived on his father's farm in Andover; m. Ruth Dixon; and d. Oct. 21, 1822. They had children.
- 516—III. SAMUEL⁶, b. June 29, 1787; was a merchant, and lived in Charlestown; m. Lucretia Fowle; and had children.
- 517—IV. PHEBE⁶, b. June 15, 1789; d. Nov. 11, 1811.
- 518—V. LYDIA CLARK⁶, b. July 10, 1790; d. March 16, 1796.
- 519—VI. HANNAH⁶, b. Feb. 17, 1793; m. E. L. Herrick, Esq., of Rockford, Ill.
- 520—VII. WILLIAM LOVEJOY⁶, b. Jan. 25, 1795; d. March 27, 1796.
- 521—VIII. SARAH KNEELAND⁶, b. July 7, 1797; m., first, Rev. Hezekiah Hull of Louisiana; second, Sidney Hull of New Haven, Conn.
- 522—IX. MARTHA JENKS⁶, b. Nov. 26, 1799.
- 523—X. WILLIAM⁶, b. Dec. 16, 1809; lived in Charlestown; m., first, Amelia Hull; second, E. M. Bradley.

383

DEA. BENJAMIN ABBOT⁵, born in Andover May 28, 1763. He lived in Newburyport. He married Joanna Holmes in 1785; and died Aug. 18, 1821. She died Aug. —, 1828.

Children:—

- 524—I. PHEBE B.⁶, b. Oct. 10, 1787.
- 525—II. JOANNA⁶, b. Jan. 4, 1790.
- 526—III. MARY S.⁶, b. Oct. 21, 1791.
- 527—IV. ELIZABETH⁶, b. Feb. 1, 1793.
- 528—V. BENJAMIN⁶, b. Dec. 10, 1794; d. at sea in August, 1818.
- 529—VI. FRANCIS⁶, b. Jan. 4, 1797.
- 530—VII. ABIEL⁶, b. July 26, 1798.
- 531—VIII. SARAH⁶.
- 532—IX. JOHN⁶.

384

JONATHAN ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Aug. 29, 1740. He was a millwright and a farmer, and lived with his father in Andover. He married, first, Mehitable Abbot (279). She died Jan. 1, 1777; and he married, second, Dorcas Abbot (292) (pub. Dec. 13, 1777). She died March 3, 1844, aged eighty-seven. He died Dec. 25, 1821, aged eighty-two.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 533—I. MEHITABEL⁶, b. Sept. 29, 1764; m. Benjamin Russell of Bethel, Me., Sept. 20, 1787.
- 534—II. SARAH⁶, b. June 22, 1766; m. Jonathan Stickney of St. Armand, Lower Canada, June 11, 1793; and d. July 25, 1845.

- 535—III. ZERVIAH⁶, b. March 19, 1768; m. John Ellenwood of Lyndeboro' Dec. 24, 1789.
- 536—IV. ABIGAIL⁶, b. July 30, 1770, m. Theodore Russell of Bethel Sept. 17, 1789; and d. June 2, 1810.
- 537—V. HANNAH⁶, b. Nov. 18, 1774; m. Simeon Twitchell of Sudbury Aug. 16, 1795.
- 538—VI. JONATHAN⁶, b. June 11, 1776; lived in Bethel; m. Betsey Batchelder of Wilton Jan. 27, 1799; and d. Jan. 7, 1843. They had children.
- 539—VII. STEPHEN⁶, b. Dec. 30, 1779; captain; lived with his father in Andover; was representative to the legislature; m. Hannah Russell; and d. Oct. 1, 1835. She d. Jan. 30, 1840.
- 540—VIII. DORCAS⁶, b. March 26, 1782; m., first, George Valpey of Salem; second Capt. Joseph Sibley.
- 541—IX. PATTY⁶, b. June 9, 1785; d. June 4, 1797, aged twelve.
- 542—X. PHEBE⁶, b. Jan. 17, 1788; m. Capt. Joshua Ballard of Andover in 1810.
- 543—XI. MARY⁶, d. Jan. 31, 1796, aged five.

385

WILLIAM ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Jan. 21, 1746. He was a farmer, and lived in Andover. He married Sarah Holt Aug. 26, 1766; and died Oct. —, 1807.

Children:—

- 544—I. HANNAH⁶, b. June 11, 1767, in Andover.
- 545—II. SARAH⁶, b. June 3, 1769, in Andover; m. Ezra Upton.
- 546—III. MARTHA⁶, b. Dec. 11, 1772; m. Elisha Child of Temple.
- 547—IV. WILLIAM⁶, had three wives and eleven children; d. in Malden May —, 1843; pub. to Hannah Bailey June 3, 1799.
- 548—V. MARY⁶, m. Samuel Tufts of Malden; and d. June —, 1806.
- 549—VI. HANNAH⁶, m. Capt. Daniel Heald of Temple, N. H.

391

DEA. NATHAN ABBOT⁵, born Sept. 9, 1753. He was a farmer, and lived in Andover. He married Sarah Ballard May 8, 1777; and died March 5, 1801.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 550—I. NATHAN⁶, b. Aug. 25, 1778; m. Hannah Russell, who d. Nov. —, 1832. He d. Feb. 13, 1837. They had children.
- 551—II. — son—⁶, b. in 1780; d. in 1780.
- 552—III. — son—⁶, b. March —, 1781; d. March —, 1782.

- 553—IV. JOB⁶, b. Aug. 7, 1782; captain; lived with his father; m. Lucy Chandler in 1807; and had children.
- 554—V. JOSHUA⁶, b. June 29, 1784; d. Jan. 29, 1786.
- 555—VI. ABEL⁶, b. Sept. 7, 1786.
- 556—VII. PASCHAL⁶, b. July 26, 1788; deacon; m., first, Mary Abbot, who d. Oct. 28, 1828; and, second, Hannah Foster. He had children.
- 557—VIII. JEREMIAH⁶, b. Aug. 14, 1790.
- 558—IX. SARAH⁶, b. Dec. 20, 1792.
- 559—X. AMOS⁶, b. March 13, 1795.
- 560—XI. JOSHUA⁶, b. Jan. 29, 1796; d. young.
- 561—XII. JOSHUA⁶, b. April 22, 1797.
- 562—XIII. LYDIA⁶, b. Nov. 4, 1800.

397

JOSIAH ABBOT⁵, born Dec. 29, 1759. He lived in Andover until 1800, when he removed to Bath, N. H., and subsequently to Lexington, Vt. He married, first, Ruth Bodwell of Methuen May 15, 1784. She died in 1788, and he married, second, Anna Furbush March 30, 1790. He died Feb. —, 1837.

Children:—*

- 563—I. CHARLES⁶, b. Nov. 25, 1784; lived in Bath; m. Nancy Lang; and d. Dec. 29, 1833. They had children.
- 564—II. RUTH BODWELL⁶, b. Jan. 1, 1786; m. Asa Holmes of Dalton, N. H.
- 565—III. FANNY⁶, b. Dec. 20, 1787; m. Jeremiah Clough of Bath.
- 566—IV. ANNA⁶, b. Nov. 30, 1790; d. July 10, 1818.
- 567—V. SARAH⁶, b. Nov. 10, 1791; m. Aaron Hall of Troy, N. Y.
- 568—VI. SOPHIA⁶, b. Aug. 20, 1793; m. Henry Goss of Chazy, N. Y.
- 569—VII. DORCAS⁶, b. March 4, 1796; m. Artemas W. Buffington of Lemington, Vt.; and d. June 11, 1842.
- 570—VIII. WALTER STUART⁶, b. Feb. 23, 1798; lived in Hereford, Lower Canada; m. Betsey G. Ladd; and had children.
- 571—IX. GEORGE WASHINGTON⁶, b. Dec. 24, 1799; lived in Lyman, N. H.; m. Lucinda Rowell; and had children.
- 572—X. MOSES⁶, d. young.
- 573—XI. SEWELL⁶, d. young.
- 574—XII. MOSES S.⁶, b. Oct. 22, 1806; lived in Hereford; m. Sophronia S. Ladd; and had children.
- 575—XIII. MARIA F.⁶, b. July 18, 1809; m. Stephen Harris of Lemington.

*The children that were born before 1800 were born in Andover.

399

SAMUEL ABBOT⁵, born in Andover March 27, 1764. He lived at Society Land, N. H. He married, first, Rhoda Blanchard of Billerica (pub. Jan. 4, 1786); second, Ann Wallace; and died in 1834.

Children:—

- 576—I. HENRY⁶, b. Feb. 11, 1787.
- 577—II. RHODA⁶, b. Oct. 18, 1788, in Andover.
- 578—III. SAMUEL SHELTON⁶, b. Sept. 23, 1790, in Andover.
- 579—IV. WILLIAM⁶, b. Oct. 18, 1792, in Andover.
- 580—V. DAVID⁶, b. July 10, 1794.
- 581—VI. PAMELA⁶, b. Dec. 7, 1796.
- 582—VII. HANNAH⁶, b. Jan. 14, 1799.
- 583—VIII. BETSY⁶, b. May 1, 1803.
- 584—IX. SARAH⁶, b. Sept. 23, 1804.
- 585—X. ROBERT M.⁶, b. Sept. 24, 1806; d. Aug. 16, 1810.

414

DAVID ABBOT⁵, born in Andover March 11, 1764. He lived in Andover; and married Priscilla Chandler May 26, 1789. He died June 21, 1823; and she died Feb. 19, 1831.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 586—I. PRISCILLA⁶, b. June 10, 1790; d., unmarried, Nov. 9, 1857, aged sixty-seven.
- 587—II. MARY⁶, b. June 25, 1791.
- 588—III. DAVID⁶, b. Dec. 23, 1792; m. Mary Grant in 1833.
- 589—IV. JONATHAN⁶, b. June 12, 1796; captain; m. Lydia Phelps.
- 590—V. NATHAN⁶, b. July 5, 1799.
- 591—VI. EZRA⁶, b. April 19, 1801.
- 592—VII. PHEBE⁶, b. Aug. 5, 1803; m. Elijah Wilson.
- 593—VIII. JOSHUA⁶, b. Sept. 8, 1806.
- 594—IX. SERENA⁶, b. Sept. 7, 1808.
- 595—X. HERMAN⁶, m. Mary Gray.

416

NATHAN ABBOT⁵, born in Andover May 17, 1768. He married Hannah Phelps Dec. 11, 1792.

Child, born in Andover:—

- 596—I. NATHAN⁶, b. Feb. 25, 1799.

417

BENJAMIN ABBOT⁵, born in Andover June 7, 1770. Lived in Andover; and married Rhoda Chandler Nov. 26, 1793. He died Oct. 20, 1835; and she died March 18, 1853.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 597—I. BENJAMIN⁶, b. March 29, 1795; m. Rebecca Boynton in 1814; and had children.
- 598—II. RHODA⁶, b. Oct. 24, 1796; m. Daniel Knowlton of Concord, N. H.
- 599—III. PHEBE⁶, b. Nov. 27, 1798; m. Dea. Solomon Holt in 1824.
- 600—IV. JONATHAN⁶, b. Nov. 15, 1801; d. March 8, 1838.
- 601—V. NATHAN C.⁶, b. Jan. 16, 1807; m. Hannah Grant in 1836.
- 602—VI. MARY⁶, b. Nov. 17, 1809; m. Ebenezer Ricker of Lyman, Me., in 1836.
- 603—VII. GILBERT⁶, b. April 5, 1812; d. Jan. 1, 1835, aged twenty-two.

418

SOLOMON ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Nov. 1, 1772. Lived in Andover; and married Lucy Frye July 8, 1794. He died Sept. 24, 1840; and she died June 14, 1854.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 604—I. LUCY⁶, b. Oct. 30, 1794.
- 605—II. —⁶, b. Nov. 7, 1796; d. Dec. 30, 1796.
- 606—III. SOLOMON⁶, b. Sept. 25, 1802; d. young.
- 607—IV. SOLOMON⁶, b. Feb. 5, 1805.
- 608—V. JOSHUA⁶.
- 609—VI. ANDREW⁶, b. Aug. 8, 1808.

424

LT. TIMOTHY ABBOT⁵, born in Andover June 4, 1745. He was a farmer, and lived with his father in Andover, being blind for several years before his death. He married Sarah Abbot (138) Jan. 2, 1770. He died March 21, 1826, aged eighty; and she died April 2, 1835, aged eighty-five.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 610—I. ASA⁶, b. Nov. 15, 1770. *See below* (610).
- 611—II. TIMOTHY⁶, b. Sept. 28, 1774; drowned Aug. 17, 1777.
- 612—III. DANIEL⁶, b. Feb. 25, 1777; grad. H. C., 1797; m. Elizabeth Pickman of Salem; and was a lawyer and state senator in New Hampshire. They had children.
- 613—IV. SARAH⁶, b. May 22, 1783; m. Nathaniel Swift, Esq., in 1803.

427

CALEB ABBOT⁵, born in Andover Oct. 28, 1751. He was a farmer, and lived in Andover. He married, first, Lucy Love-

joy Jan. 21, 1779. She died Feb. (March?) 21, 1802, aged forty-four; and he married, second, Hannah —. His wife Hannah died Sept. 24, 1828, aged fifty-four; and he died April 12, 1837, aged eighty-five.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 614—I. CALEB⁶, b. Nov. 10, 1779.
- 615—II. TIMOTHY⁶, b. Jan. 13, 1781.
- 616—III. ORLANDO⁶, b. Nov. 20, 1782; d. Oct. 4, 1834, aged fifty-two.
- 617—IV. LUCY⁶, b. Feb. 20, 1784.
- 618—V. CHARLES⁶, b. Jan. 8, 1786.
- 619—VI. GARDNER⁶, b. Sept. 29, 1787; m. Rachel —; and had children. He d. Jan. 17, 1853, aged sixty-five.
- 620—VII. DANIEL⁶, b. June 15, 1789; d. April 13, 1797.
- 621—VIII. ELIZABETH⁶, b. July 27, 1791.
- 622—IX. MARY⁶, b. March 25, 1793.
- 623—X. SAMUEL⁶, b. Jan. 28, 1795; d. April 14, 1796.
- 624—XI. PHEBE FOXCROFT⁶, b. Feb. 8, 1797.
- 625—XII. DAVID⁶, b. Feb. 19, 1799.

462

EZRA ABBOT⁶, born in Andover Dec. 2, 1760. He lived in Andover on his father's farm, which was settled by his first American ancestor, George Abbot¹. He married Hannah Poor April 24, 1798; and died Jan. 22, 1844, aged eighty-three.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 626—I. EZRA⁷, b. March 30, 1799; d. Jan. 12, 1804.
- 627—II. JOHN⁷, b. March 17, 1801; d. Aug. 6, 1803.
- 628—III. DANIEL POOR⁷, b. March 9, 1803; captain; m. Mehitabel Foster.
- 629—IV. HANNAH FRYE⁷, b. June 16, 1806; m. Rev. D. Mansfield of Wenham.
- 630—V. EZRA⁷, b. Nov. 27, 1808; physician at Canton, Mass.; m. Harriet Lincoln in 1839.
- 631—VI. JOHN⁷, b. Feb. 9, 1812.

474

ENOCH ABBOT⁶, born in Andover April 8, 1774. He lived in Andover. He married Nancy Flint (pub. July 5, 1799); and died Sept. 26, 1842. She died Feb. 1, 1851, aged seventy-three.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 632—I. HENRY⁷, b. Aug. 12, 1799.
- 633—II. NANCY⁷, b. March 5, 1801.
- 634—III. SOPHRONIA⁷, b. Feb. 18, 1803.
- 635—IV. ENOCH⁷, b. Nov. 7, 1804.

- 636—V. BENJAMIN F.⁷, b. June 1, 1809.
- 637—VI. REBECCA H.⁷, b. July 12, 1811.
- 638—VII. SAMUEL FLINT⁷, b. Aug. 3, 1814; d. Jan. 2, 1843, aged twenty-eight.
- 639—VIII. RHODA A.⁷, b. April 11, 1817.
- 640—IX. BUSHROD W.⁷, b. Aug. 19, 1821; d. Jan. 20, 1853, aged thirty-one.

610

ASA ABBOT⁶, born in Andover Nov. 15, 1770. Lived with his father in Andover; and married Judith Jaquith of Billerica (pub. Feb. 1, 1798). She died July 15, 1843, aged sixty-seven.

Children, born in Andover:—

- 641—I. ASA ALBERT⁷, b. March 29, 1799; m. Mehitabel H. Ingalls in 1820; and lived in Andover.
- 642—II. ADELIN ALTON⁷, b. Dec. 31, 1800; m. Thomas Manning.
- 643—III. SYLVESTER⁷, b. Feb. 26, 1803.
- 644—IV. SERENO TIMOTHY⁷, b. Aug. 17, 1805; A. C., 1833; minister at Hampton Falls; m. Sarah French.
- 645—V. ELIZABETH JAQUITH⁷, b. Nov. 8, 1807; m. Eben G. Berry of Danvers in 1831.
- 646—VI. SARAH ANN⁷, b. Dec. 23, 1811.
- 647—VII. HANNAH J.⁷, b. Aug. 31, 1815.

WILL OF ANNE SCARLET.

The will of Mrs. Anne Scarlet was written 2: 1mo: 1639, and proved 30: 4: 1643. The following copy is taken from the original instrument on file in the office of the clerk of courts at Salem, book 1, leaf 16.

I doe Desire to have some order taken for the payinge my brother Samuell in old England the some of Tenne pownds w^{ch} he layd out for mee.

And also my brother D[avid's] Children twelve shillings a peece to buy them a wth hall.

And for the rest of my goods & moveables, & lynnens & wollin I desire they shall be equallie Devided to my three children. Mary Margaret & Joseph equally alike to them:

Also I Doe give unto my fister Dennis my blew gowne further I give to my brother James Hindes tenne shillings. And alsoe my three Children to be wholly executo^{rs} & my brother Browning & his

wiefe advisers. And also my brother Joseph Grafton I desire him to advise in the ordering of my goods & my things as are abovewritten. And that my children may equallie devide such of my goods as shall remayne aftere these things be discharged that are abovenamed equallie amonge them

Anne Scarlet

Witnes.

James Hinds

James Moulton.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Continued from page 65.

SILAS ADAMS of Newbury; 1st lt., Capt. Jacob Gerrish's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 6 dys.; *also*, Capt. Gerrish's co., Col. Moses Little's reg.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enl. April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos., 14 days; *also*, list of officers; commissioned June 27, 1775; *also*, co. return [probably Oct., 1775]; age, 33 yrs.; *also*, list of men drafted from Essex co. brigade to march to Rhode Island to reinforce Gen. Spencer, by order of Brig.-gen. Michael Farley, agreeable to resolve of April 11, 1777; appointed capt. of a co. made up from Newbury, Danvers, Rowley and Middleton *also*, capt., Col. Titcomb's reg.; roll dated June 29, 1777.

SOLOMON ADAMS of Rowley; priv.; pay roll for 6 mos. men raised by Rowley for service in the Continental Army during 1780; marched July 6, 1780; dis. Dec. 5, 1780; service, 5 mos., 12 dys.

STEPHEN ADAMS of Newbury; priv., Capt. Silas Adams' co., Col. Titcomb's reg.; service, 2 mos.; roll dated June 29, 1777.

THEODORE ADAMS of Marblehead; return of men enl. into Continental Army from Col. Jonathan Glover's (5th Essex co.) reg., dated Nov. 7, 1777; enl., 3 yrs.

THEODORE ADAMS of Boxford; priv.; list of deserters from Major's co., Col. Thomas Nixon's (6th) reg., dated Camp

Ten Eyck, Aug. 27, 1780; deserted March 5, 1777.

THOMAS ADAMS of Boxford; priv.; Capt. John Cushing's co., Col. Samuel Johnson's reg., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 5 days.

THOMAS ADAMS of Boxford; serg., Capt. Richard Peabody's co., Col. Edward Wigglesworth's reg.; pay abstract for travel allowance from Ticonderoga home, in 1776.

THOMAS ADAMS of Newburyport; seaman, brig "Julius Cæsar," commanded by Capt. Nathaniel Bently; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated June 21, 1780; age, 21 yrs., 5 mos.; stature, 5 ft., 6 in.; complexion, light. Roll sworn to at Falmouth.

To be continued.

LOUISBURG EXPEDITION.

The Massachusetts legislature, at its present session, has passed the following resolve. The Fifth regiment was composed of Essex county men, and was commanded by Col. Robert Hale of Beverly.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth is hereby instructed to ascertain and to report to the general court whether or not there are in existence in England rolls of the Fifth Massachusetts Colonial regiment, and of all the colonial forces engaged in the Louisburg expedition of 1745, and whether or not certified copies of such rolls can be obtained and the cost of obtaining the same."

QUERIES.

Queries are inserted for one cent a word.
Answers are solicited.

54. Information wanted of William Peter, said to be brother of Hugh. A William Peter had an account with the Plymouth Company in 1628.

New York City.

E. B. P.

55. Wanted, ancestry of Sarah —, who married William Harris of Ipswich

86. Wanted, ancestry of Sarah, wife of Samuel Porter of Boxford, Mass., 1722-1750. J. P.

Worcester.

87. Wanted, ancestry of Hazadiah Smith of Beverly and his wife Hannah, whose daughter Hannah married Nehemiah Porter of Ipswich. J. P.

88. Wanted, ancestry of Mary Wadleigh of Exeter, N. H., who married John Cram, grandson of the emigrant. J. P.

89. Wanted, ancestry of Israel Clifford, jr., born about 1713, and of his wife Mary Garland. J. P.

90. Wanted, ancestry of Robert Runnells, of Stratham, who married, about 1739, Love Clifford. J. P.

91. Wanted, ancestry of Hannah, wife of John Clifford, married about 1730. J. P.

92. Wanted, ancestry of Ezekiel Holman, of Raymond, N. H., who married Susan Brown about 1758. J. P.

93. Wanted, ancestry of Hepzibah, wife of Abraham Howe of Ipswich. He died in 1770. J. P.

• ANSWERS.

46. Mary Cross, who married Benjamin Carrill, in Ipswich, March 3, 1701-2, was daughter of Robert and Martha (Treadwell) Cross of Ipswich, and granddaughter of Robert and Hannah (Jordan) Cross of the same place. The first Robert Cross was born about 1613, and was living in Ipswich as early as 1637. His wife Hannah was daughter of Stephen Jordan. She died Oct. 29, 1677; and Mr. Cross married, secondly, Mary —. Both Mr. Cross and his wife Mary were living in 1697. His son Robert was born about 1641, and died about 1713. He married Martha Treadwell Feb. 19, 1664. She was born March 16, 1643-4; and died March 3, 1738, aged ninety-three.—*Ed.*

64. See answer to 46 above.

74. Jane Nelson, born in the west parish of Rowley (now Georgetown) in

1732, was the eldest daughter and third child of Solomon and Mercy (Chaplin) Nelson. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Nelson, born in England in 1638, was brought by his father Thomas to Salem in December of that year. Thomas, the father, was very prominent in the settlement of Rowley in the following spring. Solomon Nelson, the father of Jane, was born in Rowley, but for a few years previous to her birth was a resident and original settler of that part of Mendon, Mass., now Hopedale, but returned and settled, in 1730, on what is now Nelson street, in South Georgetown, on the farm where the writer resides. Jane Nelson married, about 1750, William Chandler of Andover, a cousin of Rev. James Chandler, the first minister of the Congregational church in Georgetown. William Chandler was of sedentary pursuits, and a school teacher in Georgetown a century and a quarter ago. Late in life he lived in Salem, and after his death his widow returned to Georgetown, dying of cancer in the house of her brother, Maj. Asa Nelson (the writer's great-grandfather), where she was born about seventy-eight years before. William, her son, to whom this query refers, lived in Salem, was a goldsmith, and prominent in the Masonic order, but unfortunately addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants. Jeremiah, the only other son, was a soldier of the Revolution, and in service in Pennsylvania. He outlived the war, but never returned, settling in that state or in the South, and leaving a wife and family in Rowley.—*Henry M. Nelson, Georgetown.*

THE CHARM OF RESEARCH.

To weave together the fading dates of old manuscripts with the traditions that have survived sleeping generations, until the joy and the tears, the quaint speech and early piety, stand out upon the tapestry in the semblance of a living man—this gives a pleasure which he only who has stood at the loom can feel and understand.—*Charles Knowles Bolton.*

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Volume I.

JULY, 1897.

Number 7.

The Essex Antiquarian

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine

Devoted to the

Biography, Genealogy, History and Antiquities

of

Essex County, Massachusetts.

SIDNEY PERLEY, *Editor.*

GEO. FRIS. DOW, *Business Manager.*

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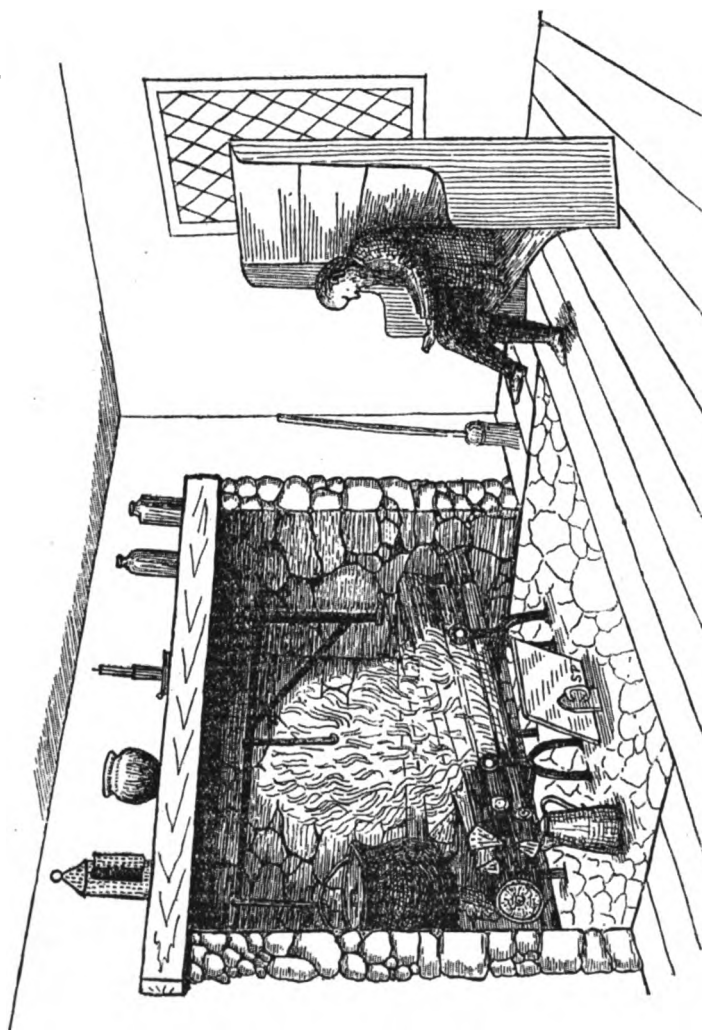
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EARLY STONE FIREPLACE.

THE ESSEX ANTIQUARIAN.

VOL. I.

SALEM, MASS., DECEMBER, 1897. 1 1897

No. 12.

METHODS OF HEATING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE first settlers of Essex county found here a climate even colder and more rigorous than that of their old home. In the construction of their habitations arrangements had to be made for heating the living room, at least, and also for purposes of cookery. They were compelled to resort to the quickest and readiest, and, in many instances, the cheapest method of its accomplishment. In the mother land open fireplaces supplied all these needs. These could readily be made by piling stones at the end of the house, wall fashion, in the form of three sides of a square, opening into the house. When a height of about six feet was reached, a hewn timber was laid across the ends, the front being utilized for a mantle-piece and the rest for the support of the front part of the chimney, which was then carried up on all sides as high as the house, being made somewhat smaller at the top, thus forming a large flue. The construction was made as tight as possible, though chinks soon appeared in the earliest chimneys. The later ones were better constructed.

The hearth was also built of stone and extended not only over the fireplace but several feet into the room. Into the fireplace the long heavy logs were piled, being raised a few inches above the hearth, for the purpose of draught, by firedogs, and later by andirons. Those early scenes



indeed bring to mind the ancient Yule logs of merry England.

But these logs had just been felled, and being perfectly unseasoned could not be readily kindled. Dead boughs of pine and other trees were gathered and piled beneath the logs. Then the jack-knife of our fathers was used to make shavings from the dry sticks with which to kindle them. And then the flint and steel and tinder-box must be patiently used until the shavings were on fire. Once kindled, the fire was rarely allowed to become extinct in the winter season, being constantly supplied with logs, or continued by living coals of peat buried in the ashes.

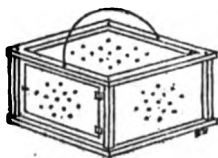
Though the fire was usually a hot one, most of the heat passed up the chimney, and in cold frosty nights the flames sometimes rose above the chimney top, endangering the safety of the dwelling. In the large living rooms of our ancestors the hearth-fire did not comfortably warm the entire space; so settles with high tight board backs,* some five feet in height and several feet in length, were placed in front and on either side of the fireplace, that back and face might be equally warm. And the light from the flames was generally so bright that no candles were required for the ordinary work of the household.

This hearth-fire was not only used for heating, but for cooking, by placing the food to be cooked on the hearth in front of the fire, or in the great kettle that

*Shown in the frontispiece.

hung over it; or, later, when better chimneys were built with baking ovens in them, the food was placed in the oven and slowly and deliciously cooked, to the enjoyment of the family on Sunday morning, unless the door of the oven was outside of the house, and some lover of a good breakfast purloined its contents, leaving the family without their customary Indian pudding, brown bread and beans.

If persons were working in a corner of the room far from the fire-place, they would heat stones and keep their feet upon them while they worked. In later years an improvement was made in the use of portable heat. A tin box was placed within a wooden frame, which was sometimes square and sometimes round or oblong, and within the box, which was more or less perforated at the sides and top, live coals from the hearth-fire were placed on ashes. The coals kept alive for several hours. These foot stoves, as they were called, were very comfortable.

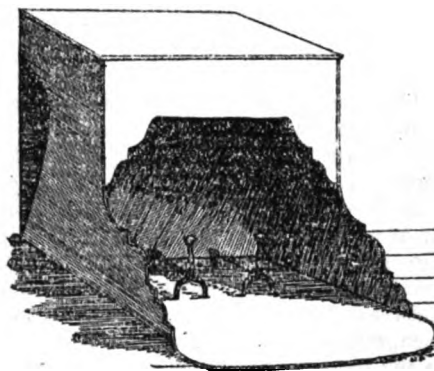


FOOT STOVE.

In some early meeting-houses, fire-places were built in one corner, as, for instance, in the first church in Salem. Foot stoves were also carried to meeting in later times, and they lessened the coldness of the place. In many towns a small house was erected near the meeting-house, having a fireplace and a chimney in it, and in such houses the people comfortably passed the intermission between services. Here, also, the foot stoves could be replenished with coals from the hearth-fire.

In 1745, the inventive mind of Benjamin Franklin added another star to his famous constellation by the Franklin stove, which is still in use, though somewhat changed. It was made of cast-iron as now, and was in its appearance a modified fire-place. It varied principally from the modern stove of that name in

having an open space at its back, which is still deemed by many to be an advantage. Toward the close of the last century the Franklin stove, of the style shown in the following engraving, was in common use in Essex county.



THE EARLY FRANKLIN STOVE.

In 1796, Dea. Eleazer Spofford of Jaffrey, N. H., invented a novel stove made of brick. Deacon Spofford was born in what is now Georgetown, on Spofford's hill, Aug. 12, 1739. He moved to Jaffrey in 1778 and built some valuable mills on the Contoocook river, being an ingenious mechanic. Late in life, he removed to the East parish of Bradford, now Groveland, Mass., where he died in 1828.

The *Salem Gazette* of Feb. 2, 1796, contained a description of this stove. Captain Saunderson of Salem read the article, and thought he would have one built. He engaged Capt. John Dodge, a brick mason, to construct one. The principles upon which it was made were similar to the Franklin iron stove. It was found that brick retained heat better than iron, thus making the temperature more equable and consuming less fuel. It was so successful in its use that Mr. Dodge was employed to build several others in the fall of that year, as well as in the next year.

A man by the name of Pollock made an improvement on the brick stove, and

Mr. Dodge added it to the stoves he was making, apparently without knowing of Mr. Pollock's patent. The following copy of an advertisement which Mr. Dodge inserted in the *Salem Gazette* of Dec. 18, 1810, shows that he and Mr. Pollock came to an agreement:—

PATENT STOVES.

THE Subscriber last winter invented a BRICK STOVE for the purpose of warming dwelling-houses, churches, counting rooms, &c. which proved very beneficial for that purpose; but finding that it participated of the principle of Mr. Pollock's patent, he has obtained authority of that Patentee to continue to erect the same, and has invented a new-constructed and durable air vessel, which will give full effect to the principle, by which rooms may be warmed at a reduced expence of fuel, and a great increase of comfort. He will now erect said Stoves, with the improved air vessel, for any who may wish, or empower others to set them up. Air Vessels, Doors, &c. may be had of *Newhall & Lewis*, tin-plate workers, near the Salem Hotel.

Salem, Dec. 18.

JOHN DODGE.

This kind of a stove was soon supplanted by a brick stove that was in use in Russia and had been for two centuries. Capt. Solomon Towne,* of Salem, commander of the ship *Galatea*, spent the winter of 1810-11 in Russia, where he, with other Americans, were attracted by the efficiency of the brick stoves in use there. With much difficulty he found a person who could make him a model. This was an ingenious German potter, residing near Revel (the port where Captain Towne's vessel lay), who made tiles for stoves. At considerable expense to Captain Towne, the German made him two neat porcelain models, one square and the other circular. Captain Towne sailed from Revel to St. Petersburg, and mentioned the matter of the models to John Quincy Adams,† the American ambassador, who expressed great pleasure at his success, observing that he had himself been desirous of obtaining a model to send home, but had never been able to do so. The directions accompanying

the models being in the German language, Mr. Adams furnished Captain Towne with an English translation of them.

On Captain Towne's return to Salem, he exhibited the models to Mr. Dodge, who was eager to seize on any improvement. With Captain Towne's consent, Mr. Dodge erected one in his own house, which proved satisfactory.

The principle of the stove was that the heat should pass through various compartments, so as to heat a large surface of brick in a small space. The directions for using the stove stated that "the wood should be light and dry, so as quickly to burn down to a coal, when, all the smoke having passed off, the damper is immediately closed, by which means the heat is retained." It saved one-half of the fuel that was needed for the old manner of heating, and diffused a moderate and uniform heat. The stove could be constructed in various shapes, and was susceptible of a neat appearance.

Captain Dodge inserted in the *Salem Gazette* of Jan. 7, 1812, the following advertisement:—

Great Saving of Fuel, and Promotion of Warmth and Comfort.

THE Subscriber, having obtained a complete model of the most improved

RUSSIAN STOVE,

and, in order to ascertain its merits, set one up in his own house, has found by experiment that he can warm a common room for 24 hours with ten sticks of wood, each 3 inches diameter and 2 feet long, keeping the room at about 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer on an average for the 24 hours. The Russian stove would be excellent for large public rooms, and especially for meeting-houses, by which three-fourths of the fuel commonly used may be saved; and, being of brick, the expense is not great. The Stove he has constructed may be seen in operation at his house in Barton Square; and he will attend to any calls for putting up Stoves of this or his own construction.

Salem, Jan. 7, 1812.

JOHN DODGE.

This was the only Russian stove that Captain Dodge ever made. He had nearly completed one for the office of Hon. Samuel Putnam, and was finishing

*He was born in Boxford.

†He studied law in Newburyport.

it when he was seized with a pain in his breast. He sat down in a chair, and instantly expired without a groan. This was on January 13th, and he was forty-five years of age.

In the *Salem Gazette* of Jan. 21, 1812, the following advertisement may be found:—

Russian Stoves.

THE subscriber, who was an apprentice to the late Capt. *John Dodge*, proposes to continue to work for the family at his trade. He offers to construct RUSSIAN STOVES for any persons who may apply. He assisted Mr. Dodge in building that for S. Putnam Esq. in his office—which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. He will be assisted by Mr. *William Roberts*.

Apply to ALLEN MARSH,
At Capt. Dodge's late dwelling.

N. B.—The Stoves will be built after the model that Mr. Dodge had procured.

An ornamental stove of this kind was built in the Essex Bank, two in the then new South meeting-house, and others in private dwellings within the next two weeks, all of which fulfilled the highest expectations.

In the *Salem Gazette* of March 17, 1812, the following advertisement appeared:—

To the Public.

THE saving of fuel, and at the same time the promoting of warmth and comfort, has long been a desirable attainment in this country; and much time has been spent, and great expense incurred upon this object. Many new methods have been invented, and patent rights secured; but all have fallen short of the purpose, until the

RUSSIAN AIR STOVE

was introduced by Capt. SOLOMON TOWNE, who with much difficulty and at great expense obtained a correct model of it, with directions for erecting and using it. From this model from 20 to 30 Stoves have already been erected, the experience of which have proved it to be superior to anything of the kind ever offered to the public, whether for the saving of fuel, or introducing a pleasant warmth into the room, free from the disagreeable air which generally arises from stoves hitherto in use. The experience of the country from whence it comes, for 200 years, affords the most ample proof of its utility in tempering the severity of

winter. This Stove may be built at a small expense, and at the same time be made as handsome as any piece of furniture whatever, and it may be so placed as to warm several rooms with the same fire. The Subscribers having purchased of Capt. Towne the model of this Stove, with the directions for building and using it, they are now ready to attend to any calls upon them from any place, either to erect Stoves, or to sell the model, &c. upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
EBENEZER HINMAN,
DAVID ROBBINS,
TIMOTHY CHAMBERLAIN.

Salem, March 17, 1812.

In the *Salem Gazette* of April 28, 1812, the following advertisement can be found:—

RUSSIAN STOVE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have purchased with others the model of the RUSSIAN STOVE, introduced by Capt. SOLOMON TOWNE. The real utility of this Stove has been completely proved by experiment. Independent of the fact that in Russia it is in ordinary use among all classes of persons—it has been here subject to repeated trials, and under all the disadvantages attending first experiments, has obtained universal success and approbation. It saves more than one half of the ordinary consumption of fuel; diffuses a moderate, uniform and agreeable heat, and is perfectly safe from accident. Care however must be taken in the construction, otherwise the beneficial effects will be impaired. The Stove admits of a variety of forms, and is not only susceptible of neatness, but even of elegance, and can be accommodated to every shape of room. The subscribers have the full benefit of the Russian model and directions, and are ready to warrant that Stoves erected by them shall equal any which can be constructed. The Subscribers are also authorized to sell models, &c. to any persons who wish to engage in this business.

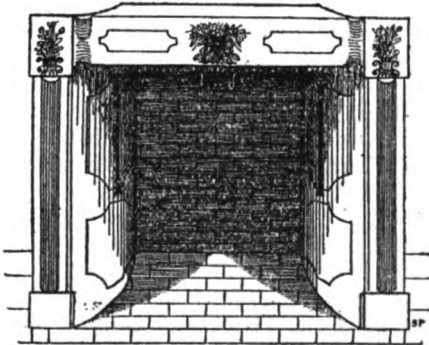
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LOAMMI COBURN,
LEVI CHAMPION,
JONATHAN HASELTON,
EBENEZER HENMAN,
NATH'L S. FOSTER,
PEIRCE L. WIGGIN,
JOSEPH STIMPSON,
JONATHAN NEAL, JR.

Salem, April 28, 1812.

In spite of the transfer of the interest of the family of Captain Dodge in this new stove, Allen Marsh, who assisted him

in the erection of the first one, published in the *Salem Gazette* of July 21, 1812, a notice addressed to "his friends and the public of this and the neighboring towns, that he continues to erect the Russian stove according to the real earthen model brought from Russia." He further said that it could be ornamented with marble or freestone; and that orders would be received at his lodgings, directly opposite Tay's sadler's shop near North bridge.

Early in this century iron fire-frames, as they were called, being a sort of fire-place with sides and top, but no back or front, were in use in some houses. They were made to be set against the chimney so that the chimney would form the back of the frame, an aperture being in the chimney at the upper part of the frame. It stood on a hearth of brick, on which the fire was built, the wood being raised above the hearth by andirons. The fire-place, thus formed, was used as such. These fire-frames were often quite ornamental; and may yet be seen in old houses in Essex county.



A FIRE-FRAME.

Immediately after this time the idea of making the stoves of iron became prevalent, and soon manifested itself by the manufacture of stoves made of both sheet and cast iron. The following are some of the earliest styles of iron stoves that the writer has found, with the excep-

tion, of course, of the Franklin stove.



These stoves were probably made in Philadelphia, perhaps by the company manufacturing the



Franklin stove. These stoves were in use as early as 1819. They were connected with the chimney by funnel, as modern stoves are. These crude engravings are reproductions from newspaper advertisements of the date mentioned.

The following are similar engravings of stoves that were in use in 1826. Some of them were made for use in shops and others in school houses.

These methods of heating seem very crude and impartial when compared with modern steam, hot air, hot water, gas, oil and electric heating, but each of them was a step toward the present systems.



WILL OF JOANNA CUMMINGS.

The will of Joanna Cummings of Salem was written May 11, 1644, and proved in the Salem quarterly court July 11, 1644. The following copy is taken from the original instrument on file in the office of the clerk of courts at Salem, book 1, leaf 22.

I Jone Comins : dow giue vnto my fonn John Affter my death my house & ground & my gote : & my sow & he shall give vnto gooman Cornifh a hog pig of tow months ould : m^r:es noris shall have my mufe.

I dow give my Cow to m[y] gran Child mary Bourne :

[I dow give [all] my best Apparil & Bedding & bed to my Gran Child Johanah to by a heafer of tow yere ould to bee put forth for hir good & that wich *ken a parte* of that to my sonn John to Buery mee with all*]

I will have my debtes to bee payed out of the pipe staves & that wich Remyanes to bee giuen the one halfe to my gran-child mary borne & the other halfe to Johanah borne my gran Child.

I will haue all my best Apparel bed & bedding & all my houfould goods sould : & out of that a heafer of tow yere ould to bee bought for Johanah Bourne & *erefr* to burie mee I give To m^r Moris Twenty shilings & to the Church twenty shilings : desiring y^m to Exfort so smal a gift I giue to goody Cotta my Blew pott robe & a waft Cote my Trunck & Cloth vpon Goodye wathin shall haue it for tenn shilings & the s^{for} to bare it vp with & goodye [wathin] shall bee payed what I owe hir & the Rest to the deacons for them to giue wher Is appoynted Goody ffield shall haue my Iorn pol at 4^d a pound to bee payed that I owe hir & that w^{ch} Remaines to the dacuns I giue to goody Beacham a petticoat with 3 *caces* about & a green *sane* yard & an ould waft Cote & an ould linin Change I giue to Ann shiply Tow linin Changes. I give goodman boyce an ould blanckit wi[c] vp in the Chamber & a pilow wich he hath a Redie what so euer is vnder my bed I giue to goody Corning & goody wathin to bee Equally deuided I giue John brownes wife a whit Cutworke Coyfe : I giue goody wathin a blacke Coyfe wth a lape : a grograne Coyfe : I giue my whit llaf waft Cot & ould hat to Deborah wathin I giue goody ffield one of my lasfe han carchefes w^{ch} is at good bornes

I desire That [the] Tow deacons m^r Got : & goodman horne : that they shall haue the ording & desposing of these things in my will to Improve for the Childrens good : y^t it may not bee bangled away

*The words enclosed in these brackets are crossed out in the original will.—*Ed.*

The 11^d of the : 3d : month Caled may beeing the last day of the week
wittnes

8 Mary Beacham Jone Comins
VI Elizabeth Corning :
Elnor : wathin M

ABBOT NOTES.

Joseph Abbat married Eliz Chinn, in Marblehead, Dec. 11, 1787.

David Flint married Eliz Abbot (Chinn), in Marblehead, Sept. 11, 1794.

—*Marblehead town records.*

Sarah Abbott published to Benjamin Herrick of Methuen March 4, 1775.

James Wyman of Methuen married Rhoda Abbott of Bradford, in Methuen, Oct. 11, 1797.

—*Methuen town records.*

William Abbot married Martha White, both of Ipswich, May 9, 1758. He lived in Beverly, and was a mariner. He was living in 1765, and died before Dec. 8, 1768, when his widow Martha was appointed administratrix of his estate. She was living in Beverly, his widow, in 1783. Their children were born in Beverly, as follows: 1. *William*, born April 20, 1761; was a mariner; died at Guadeloupe in 1794; married Elizabeth —, who died Oct. 19, 1817, aged fifty-seven; and lived in Beverly, where their children were born as follows: 1. *William*, born Jan. 6, 1785; married Hepsibah Batchelder Dec. 15, 1808; and was drowned at sea July 19, 1811; his widow marrying, second, Samuel Picket May 9, 1815; 2. *Martha*, born Dec. 18, 1787; died July 3, 1809; 3. *John*, born Feb. 14, 1789; died June 29, 1809; 4. *George*, born March 25, 1791; married Nancy Stickney April 2, 1820; and died Jan. 18, 1848; and 5. *Elizabeth*, born March 10, 1794; married Oliver Blanchard Nov. 15, 1814; 2. *John*, christened April 10, 1763; died young. 3. *John*, born Aug. 23, 1764; lost at sea; tax abated April 1, 1788. 4. *Hannah*, christened Jan. 8, 1767; published to Woodbery Messey of Ware Sept. 6, 1789.—*Beverly town records, etc.*

"OLD IRONSIDES."

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
 Long has it waved on high,
 And many an eye has danced to see
 That banner in the sky;
 Beneath it rung the battle shout,
 And burst the cannon's roar;—
 The meteor of the ocean air
 Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with heroes' blood,
 Where knelt the vanquished foe,
 When winds were hurrying o'er the flood
 And waves were white below,
 No more shall feel the victor's tread,
 Or know the conquered knee;—
 The harpies of the shore shall pluck
 The eagle of the sea!

O. W. Holmes.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

The centennial anniversary of the launching of the old United States frigate *Constitution* has just been celebrated in Boston, the gallant ship having been repaired and put in order for formal service.

Some of the original timbers were cut in the woods in that part of Rowley which is now Georgetown, and teamed, by the Brocklebanks and Nelsons, to Charlestown navy-yard, where the ship was launched Oct. 21, 1797.

Its crew was made up of men from this part of the state, eighty of whom were from Marblehead.

She carried forty-four guns; and came to be affectionately called "Old Ironsides."

Her first active service was in the maritime troubles before Tripoli in 1804; and she served all through the war of 1812-15, being always fortunate, probably from the fact that she was well commanded and manned. In the war of 1812-15, Capt. Isaac Hull had her in command until toward the end of the year 1812, when he transferred her to Commodore Bainbridge.

Aug. 19, 1812, she engaged the *Guerriere*, a thirty-eight-gun ship under the command of Captain Dacres. The English vessel finally surrendered, after being so badly injured that she was set on fire and abandoned. The *Guerriere* lost one hundred and one men killed, wounded and

missing. The *Constitution* had seven killed and seven wounded. Up to this time, the British navy had had a charm of invincibility upon the sea, which was now broken, and the dismay in England was only paralleled by the joy in America. The enthusiasm in Marblehead upon the result of this engagement was unbounded.

Dec. 29, 1812, she so successfully encountered the British frigate *Java*, of thirty-eight guns, off San Salvador, in the West Indies, that after a desperate action of three hours' duration the *Java* was reduced to a complete wreck, not a spar being left standing. Her commander and one hundred and sixty of her crew were either killed or wounded. The *Constitution* was slightly injured, and but thirty-four of her men were killed or wounded. Among the killed were the two sons of a poor widow, named Cheever, of Marblehead.

The *Constitution* came north to be repaired, and again recourse was had to old Baldpate, in Georgetown, for the timber, out of which its new knees, planks and stanchions were formed. The timber was hauled to Charlestown by Capt. Eliphalet Chaplin.

On Sunday forenoon, April 3, 1814, the people of Marblehead were alarmed by the sudden appearance of three great ships of war sailing as fast as wind could carry them with their prows pointed toward the harbor. The ship in advance was recognized as the *Constitution*, the two in the rear being the English frigates *Tenedos* and *Endymion*. The *Constitution* was escaping from her pursuers, and with the assistance of the seamen, who knew every rock and shoal of the locality, she sailed swiftly and majestically into the harbor, as cheer followed cheer from the crowded headlands and housetops. The British commanders had no such assistants and they dared not come very near the rocky coast. At about five o'clock, she weighed anchor, and sailed into Salem harbor, where she was more protected. The *Constitution* was commanded at this time by Captain Stewart.

To protect the frigate and the town a number of heavy cannon were sent from Salem, and the Marblehead artillery assembled, but no further sally of the British was made.

She was in active service all through the war, and was never dismasted or stranded. She was in three actions, and was twice closely chased. She captured five vessels of war, two of which were frigates, and a third frigate-built.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, the *Constitution* was stationed, as a school ship, off Annapolis, Md., and it was feared that the Confederates would seize her. On their way to Washington, by water, the Salem Zouaves and the "sappers and miners" corps of the Eighth regiment discovered her imminent danger and they went aboard and by lightening her got her over the bar and out to sea, sailing her to New York. Many of these men were sailors, and belonged in Georgetown, Gloucester, Lynn, Marblehead, Newburyport, and Salem. The old frigate was saved just in time from being transformed into a rebel ram.

ACIE GENEALOGY.

The surname of ACIE is also spelled *Aasa, Acce, Acee, Acey, Aey, Acye, Asa, Ascye, Asee, Asey, Asie and Asye.*

WILLIAM ACIE¹ was living in Rowley, and had a grant of land there as early as 1643. He bought land in Topsfield in 1664, but continued to live in Rowley. His autograph herewith given, as follows:

William Acie

was written in 1661. He was a constable in 1654, and also held other town offices. Being "very aged," he made his will April 22, 1689; and it was proved Sept. 20, 1690.

Mr. Acie married Margaret—— before 1664, and she died in February, 1674-5, being buried on the twelfth. He then conveyed his estate to his children,

Mary's portion being encumbered with his support for the rest of his life.

Children:—*

- 2—I. RUTH², m. John Palmer of Rowley 17: 7: 1645.
- 3—II. MARY², m. Charles Brown of Rowley 14: 8: 1647. She d., and was buried Dec. 12, 1683; and he was buried Dec. 16, 1687.
- 4—III. ELIZABETH², m. Robert Swan in 1652.
- 5—IV. JOHN², b. about 1638. See below (5).

5

JOHN ACIE², born about 1638. He lived in Rowley, where he first appears in 1665. He died in 1690; administration being granted on his estate 25: 1: 1690-1.

Mr. Acie married Hannah Green of Hampton, N. H., June 5, 1676. She survived him, and married John Shepard of Rowley before 1694. She died March 30, 1718.

Children, born in Rowley:—

- 6—I. MARY², b. Aug. 5, 1677; d. young.
- 7—II. ELIZABETH², b. Jan. 23, 1678-9; m. Judah Trumble of Rowley Nov. 11, 1698; and was living in Rowley in 1734.
- 8—III. HANNAH², b. March 9, 1680-1; m. Caleb Burbank of Rowley Aug. 31, 1689; and was living in Rowley in 1715.
- 9—IV. MARGARET², b. Aug. 30, 1683; m. John Dresser Feb. 10, 1702-3.

AMESBURY INSCRIPTIONS.

SALISBURY PLAINS CEMETERY.

Continued from page 172.

Here Is Interred
Mr. LYDIA OSGOOD
the Wife of
Mr. David OSGOOD
Who Dcs^d JULY
Y^e 20th 1768
AGED 53 YEARS

FARWAL MY HUSBAN NOW
TO HOME I WISH ALL GOOD
THE GOD OF HOST BE YOUR SUP
TILL WE DO MEET AGAIN (ORT
FAREWELL MY CHILDREN DEAR
TO HOME MY BOWELS ARN (GHT
LET LOVE & TRUTH BE YOUR DELI
WHO AM DEAD & GONE

*There may have been a son Thomas, who was of Rowley in 1676-7. Savage says that there was a son Joseph baptized in Boston in 1657. But William was living in Rowley in 1657.—Ed.

In Memory of
LYDIA OSGOOD
Dau^r. of Liev^t SAMUEL
M^{rs}. ELENER OSGOOD
died may 17th 1776
Aged 7 Years.

In Memory of
SAMUEL OSGOOD
Son of Liev^t SAMUEL
M^{rs}. ELENER OSGOOD
died June y^e 17th 1776
Aged 1 Year & 8 M^o.

SARAH,
Relict of
Capt. William Osgood,
died
June 18th 1774,
Æt. 57.

Here Lies Interrd
CAP^t. WILLIAM OSGOOD
Who Died of The
SMALL POX NOV^r the
26th 1758 AGED 43
Year: 1 MO: 12 Days
Depart My Friends
Dry up Your Tears
I Must Lie here
Till Christ Appears

Here Lies Interrd
M^{rs} MARY PAGE
Consort to M^r.
John Page Esq^r
Who Des^t. AUGUST
Y^e 21st 1774
In the 77th year
of her AGE

Here Is Interrd
M^{rs} MARY PAGE
the wife of
Ensign Enoch Page
Who Dcs^t. MARCH
Y^e 6 1775
In the 35 year
of her AGE

Here Is Interrd
M^{rs}. ELEANOR PAIGE
the Wife of M^r.
SAMUEL PAIGE Who
Dcs^t. JANUARY Y^e
29th 1770 AGED
44 year 5 Mo
& 11 Days

Here Lies Interrd
M^r. JOHN PAIGE ESQ^r
Who Departed
This Life March
Y^e 11th 1767
In the 71 Year
of his Age
Come Mortal Man
And Cast An Eye
Come Read thy Doom
Prepare to Die

Here Lies Interrd
MARY y^e DaUF^r Of
M^r. Samuel & M^{rs}.
Elnor Paige
Who Dcs^t. March
Y^e 10th 1760
In the 3rd Year
of her AGE

In Memory of
MR. JOSIAH PARKER,
of Lexington,
who died Nov. 9th, 1792 ;
aged 22 years.
life

*This present will soon decay
Perhaps my time will end to day,
Then may I find the happy shore
Where sin shall vex my Soul no more*

HERE LIES THE
BODY OF IOHN
PARSONS LATE D
STUDENT OF HARUAR
COLLEGE SON OF THE
REV. IOSEPH AND
ELISABETH PARSONS
HE WAS BORN OCT
15 1725 DECEASED
OCT 28th 1740 ÆTAT. 16

HERE LIES THE BODY
OF THE REU:
IOSEPH PARSONS A. M.
INSTALLED PASTOR OF THE
2^d CHURCH IN SALISBURY,
ANNO 1718: HE DECEASED
MAR. 13th. 1739. ETAT: 69:
HE WAS AN EMINENT
CHRISTIAN AND WELL
ACCOMPLISHED MINISTER:
ABLE FAITHFUL, LABORIOUS,
AND SUCCESSFUL.

HERE LIES ANNA
DAUT^r. TO M^r
STEPHEN & M^{rs}
JOANNA PRESCUT
WHO DCS^t AUGUST
Y^e 16 1770
AGE 1 YEA 6 MO
& 16 DAYS

Here Is Interrd
CAP^t. DAVID RING
Who Departed
this Life April
Y^e 3rd 1752
In the 39th Year
of his AGE

Here Lies Interrd
M^r DAVID RING
Who Departed
this Life JULY
Y^e 30th 1773
In the 23rd. Year
of his AGE

MAN THAT IS BORN OF
A WOMAN, IS OF FEW DAYS
AND FULL OF TROUBLE HE
COMETH FORTH LIKE A
FLOWER, AND IS CUT DOWN

HERE LYES *
BODY OF
RING Y^e WIFE OF M^r. DAVIS
RING
* 1732 (?)
IN Y^e

* The inscription is indistinct.

MARY
Relict of
Samuel Smith,
died
Jan^y. 18th. 1786
Æt. 68.

SAMUEL SMITH
died
25th. Oct. 1778
in his
65th. year.

Here Lies Interrd
The Body of cap^t.
JEREMIAH STEVENS
Who Departed
This Life Nov^r.
Y^e 24th 1759
In Y^e 85th Year
of His AGE.

Here Is Interred De^d.
JONATHAN STEVENS
Who Departed
this Life MAY
Y^e 3rd 1771
AGED 68 YEAR 5 MO
& 28 Days

DEPART MY FRIENDS
DRY UP YOUR TEARS
I MUST LIE HERE
TILL CHRIST APPEARS.

HERE LIES Y^e
BODY OF M^r.
IOSEPH STOCKMAN
WHO DEPARTED
THIS MORTAL
LIFE OCTOBER
THE 3 A. D.
1753 & IN
THE 38 YEAR
OF HIS AGE

HERE LIES YE
BODY OF MARY
STOCKMAN WHO
WAS THE DAFTER
OF LIUT JOSEPH
AND M^{rs}. MARY
STOCKMAN WHO
NOUEMBER THE
7th. A D 1753
D I E D I N
THE 6th. YEAR
OF HER AGE

—
HERE LYES Y^e
BODY OF RUTH
STOCKMAN THE
DAFTER OF LIU^t
JOSEPH AND M^{rs}.
MARY STOCKMAN
WHO DIED NOU^r
Y^e. 13th. 1753
IN Y^e. 4th YEAR
OF HER AGE

—
HERE LYES BURIED
the BODY OF Mrs
MaRy TaPPEn the
WIFE OF mr. Iames
TaPPEN WHO DIED
nOVEMBER Y^e. 4th
1728 & In the
23rd YEAR OF HER
AGE

—
HERE LYES
THE BODY OF
ABEL TRUE
THE SON OF
Mr IACOB AND
M^{rs}. ANNA TRUE
WHO DIED
NOUEMBER
THE 30 1753
AND IN THE
3^d YEAR OF
H I S A G E

Here Is Interrd
Mr^s. ANNA TRUE
the Wife of
m^r. Henry True
Who Departed
this Life A^{UG}UST
Y^e. 18th 1756
In the 48th Year
of hir AGE

—
HERE LYES
THE BODY OF
ANNE TRUE
DAFTER OF
M^r. IACOB &
M^{rs}. ANNA TRUE
WHO DIED
NOUEMBER
THE 28 1753
AND IN THE
5 YEAR OF
HER AGE

—
Here Is Interred
THE CHILDREN OF
M^r. JOHN & M^{rs}. MARY TR^{ue}
DANIEL TRUE DCS^t
OCT Y^e. 28 1744
AGED 1 YEAR
RUTH TRUE DCS^t
IANUARY Y^e. 6 1748
AGED 13 MO

—
Here lies interr'd
Mr^s. DOROTHY TR^{ue}
the Wife of
Capt. Winthrop True
Who Departed
This Life March
Y^e. 11th 1764
In Y^e. 53rd Year
of her AGE

—
MR. IACOB TRUE

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*This inscription is almost entirely gone.

Here is Interred
M^r. WINTHROP TRUE
JUN^r. Who Departed
this Life Oct^r
y^e 8th 1770
in the 31st Year
of his AGE

Here Is Interred M^r.
JAMES TUCKER
Who Departed
this Life July 6th
1769 In Y^e 73rd
Year of his Age

*In Memory
of
MR. BENJAMIN WADLEIGH
who died
January 21st 1787,
in the 75th Year
of his
Age*

Here lies BETTY
WEBSTER Daut^r of
Cap^t Stephen & M^r.
Hannah Webster
Who Dcs^d Sept^r
Y^e 5th 1753
In Y^e 18th Year
of Hir AGE

Here Lie Interred ye Remains
of M^r. ELIZABETH DAFTER
of the Rev^d Samuel
& M^r. Elizabeth Webster
Who Departed this Life
in hope of A Better
OC^t Y^e 29th 1771 in Y^e 27th
Y^r of her AGE
HARK FROM THESE TOOMS
AN ALARM COMES
THREE SISTERS CRY
THAT DEATH IS NIGH
THAT ALL MUST MEET
THAT JUDGMENT SEAT
AND THEN COMES THE
E T E R N I T Y.

HERE LIES Y^e BODY
JOHN WEBSTER
SON TO M^r
GRANT & M^r.
HANNAH WEBSTER
DIED OCT^r 30th
1753 AGED
5 YEARS & 4 M^o

*In Memory of
M^r Nathaniel Webster
Who Died may 6th
1784
In y^e 37th Year
of his Age*

*This stone is erected
to the memory of the
REV. SAMUEL WEBSTER, D. D.
pastor of the west church
in this Town.*

*In him, were united, the good
Scholar, the rational divine,
the faithful minister and
exemplary christian
He died July 12, 1796
in the 78th year of his age,
and 55th of his ministry.
"Behold the upright for the
end of that man is peace."*

Here Lies y^e Remains
M^{rs} SARAH WEBSTER
D^r of The Rev^d
Samuel Webster
Who calmly Resign^d
her Breath APRIL 17th
1770 In the 22^d
year of her AGE
Thus sicknes &
Decese Consume
the Smiling virgins
Rosy Bloom.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE
REVOLUTION.*Continued from page 158.*

JOHN ALLEY of Haverhill; Capt. Moses McFarland's co., Col. John Nixon's reg.; receipt for advance pay dated Cambridge, July 10, 1775; *also*, priv.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enl. April 28, 1775; service, 3 mos., 11 dys.; *also*, co. return dated Winter Hill, Sept. 30, 1775; *also*, Capt. Samuel Johnson's co., Col. Titcomb's reg.; enl. April 27, 1777; dis. June 27, 1777; service, 2 mos., 10 dys.; on an alarm at Rhode Island; marched to Providence, R. I.

JOSEPH ALLEY of Lynn; priv., Capt. Ezra Newhall's co., which marched on alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 17 dys., *also*, Capt. Newhall's co., Col. Israel Mansfield's (later Hutchinson's) 19th reg.; order for advance pay dated Cambridge, June 8, 1775; *also* muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enl. May 3, 1775; service, 3 mos., 5 dys., *also*, co. return dated Oct. 6, 1775; *also*, order for bounty coat dated Camp at Winter Hill, Nov. 4, 1775; *also*, matross, Capt. John W. Edes' (4th) co., Col. Thomas Crafts' (artillery) reg., enl. May 20, 1776; roll made up to Nov. 1, 1776.

JOSEPH ALLEY of Lynn; sailor, brigantine "Rover," commnded by Capt. Adam Wellman; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated June 30, 1780; age, 22 yrs.; stature, 5 ft., 6 in., complexion, dark.

NATHAN ALLEY of Lynn; list of men who served as pirates at Concord battle and elsewhere, belonging to Lynn; *also*, matross, Capt. Jonathan W. Edes' co., Col. Thomas Crafts' (artillery) reg.; abstract for advance pay dated July 23, 1776; *also*, gunner, Capt. Edes' (4th) co., Col. Crafts' reg.; enl. May 20, 1776; roll made up to Nov. 1, 1776.

DAVIS ALLIN of Beverly; return on men enl. in Continental Army from 3rd Beverly co., Essex co. reg., dated Feb. 13, 1778; joined Capt. Fairchild's co., Col. Wigglesworth reg.; enl., 3 yrs.

DAVIS ALLIN of Andover; list of men enl. into Continental Army [year not given].

JACOB ALLIN of Manchester; 1st Lt., ship "Pilgrim," commanded by Capt. Joseph Robinson; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated Aug. 2, 1780; age, 28 yrs.; stature, 5 ft., 6 in.; complexion, light.

JOHN ALLIN of Marblehead; seaman, ship "Pilgrim," commanded by Capt. Joseph Robinson; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated Aug. 2, 1780; age, 29 yrs.; stature, 5 ft., 8 in.; complexion, light.

RICHARD ALLIN of Beverly; seaman, ship "Pilgrim," commanded by Capt. Joseph Robinson; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated Aug. 2, 1780; age, 26 years; stature, 5 ft., 2 in.; complexion, light.

ISAAC ALLON of Manchester; priv., Capt. Wiley's co., Col. Sargent's (28th) reg.; co. return [probably Oct., 1775].

JEREMIAH ALLON of Manchester; priv., Capt. Wiley's co., Col. Sargent's (28th) reg.; co. return [probably Oct., 1775].

JEREMIAH ALLON of Manchester; priv., Capt. Wiley's co., Col. Sargent's (28th) reg.; co. return [probably Oct., 1775].

EPHRAIM ALLY of Ipswich; list of men enl. from Essex co. for 9 mos. from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, July 31, 1778; returned by Brig.-gen. Jonathan Warner.

CHRISTOPHER ALSWORTH of Salem; boy, brig "Prospect," commanded by Capt. Joseph Vesey; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated June 20, 1781; age, 14 yrs.; stature, 4 ft., 4 in.; complexion, dark; occupation, cooper.

BENJAMIN AMES of Rowley; priv., Capt. Edward Payson's co., which marched on alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 3 dys.

BENJAMIN AMES of Andover; serg., Capt. Joshua Holt's co., which marched on alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 1 ½ dys.

BENJAMIN AMES of Andover; capt. of a co. in Col. James Frye's reg., which

marched on alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 7 dys.; *also*, list of officers dated Cambridge, May 20, 1775; commissioned May 20, 1775; *also*, return of men in battle at Charlestown, dated Cambridge, June 19, 1775; *also*, co. return dated Oct. 6, 1775.

BURPEE AMES of Rowley; priv., Lt. James Todd's co.; service, 3 dys.; marched to guard Gloucester Harbor and the brig "Nancy," brought in by Capt. Manley; roll sworn to at Ipswich, Dec. 16, 1775; *also*, Capt. Silas Adam's co., Col. Titcomb's reg.; service, 2 mos.; roll dated June 29, 1777.

JOSEPH AMES of Newbury; priv., Capt. Thomas Noyes' co., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 4 dys.

PRINCE AMES of Andover; priv., Capt. Stephen Abbott's co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's (5th) reg.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 19, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; enl., 3 yrs. or during war; *also*, Capt. Benjamin Farnum's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis' reg.; pay abstract for 49 dys.' rations from date of enl., Feb. 19, 1777, to time of arrival at Bennington; *also*, muster return dated Jan. 24, 1778; reported, on command with Col. Hay, at Albany; *also*, Capt. Abbot's co.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; reported, on command at the Lines; *also*, Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; *also*, list of men in Capt. Emerson's co., 10th reg. [year not given]; *also*, Col. Tupper's (10th) reg.; pay rolls made up for service from Jan. 1, 1781, to Jan. 1, 1783.

SOLOMON AMES of Andover; priv., Capt. Benjamin Ames' co., Col. James Frye's reg.; return of men in service at battle in Charlestown, dated Cambridge, June 19, 1775; *also*, co. return, dated Oct. 6, 1775; *also*, order for bounty coat dated Cambridge, Nov. 14, 1775.

SPOFFORD AMES of Andover; priv., Lt. Peter Poor's co., which marched on

alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 3½ dys.; *also*, Capt. Benjamin Farnum's co., Col. James Frye's reg.; co. return dated Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1775; *also*, order for bounty coat dated Cambridge, Nov. 13, 1775; *also*, list of men who received money from public treasury for losses in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill; allowed by council June 13, 1776; *also*, Capt. Samuel Johnson's co., Col. Johnson's reg.; enl. Aug. 14, 1777, dis. Nov. 30, 1777; service, 4 mos., with Northern Army. Roll sworn to at Andover.

WILLIAM AMES of Newburyport; serg., Capt. Moses Nowell's co., which marched on alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 4 dys.

DAVID AMORY of Marblehead; return of men enl. into Continental Army from Col. Jonathan Glover's (5th Essex co.) reg., dated Nov. 7, 1777; enl., 3 yrs.

JESSE AMORY of Newburyport; priv., Capt. Moses Nowell's co., which marched on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 4 dys.

JACOB ANABEL of Ipswich; priv., Capt. Richard Dodge's co., Col. Gerrish's (later Baldwin's) reg.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enl. May 1, 1775; service, 13 wks., 1 dy.

JOSEPH ANABEL of Wenham; priv., Capt. Richard Dodge's co., Col. Gerrish's (later Baldwin's) 26th reg.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enl. June 24, 1775; service, 5 wks., 2 dys.; *also*, return of men in camp at Chelsea, Sept. 1, 1775; *also*, pay abstract for April, 1776.

JACOB ANABLE of Ipswich Hamlet; Capt. Richard Dodge's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's reg.; return of men sick and absent Aug. 11, 1775; *also*, priv., Capt. Dodge's co., Col. Gerrish's (later Baldwin's) 38th reg.; co. return, dated Camp at Chelsea, Oct. 2, 1775; *also*, return for advance pay, etc., for Jan., 1776; *also*, pay abstracts for Feb.—June, 1776.

JOSEPH ANABLE of Ipswich; priv., Capt. Richard Dodge's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (38th) reg.; return of men in service in Aug., 1775, dated Camp at Chel-

sea; *also*, Capt. Dodge's co., Col. Gerish's (later Baldwin's) reg.; co. return dated Camp at Chelsea, Oct. 2, 1775; *also*, list of men enl. by Capt. Dodge to serve in the new army, dated Chelsea, Dec. 16, 1775; *also*, pay abstracts for Jan.—June, 1776.

JOSEPH ANABLE of Amesbury; priv., Capt. Moses Nowell's co., Col. Titcomb's reg.; enl. May 4, 1777; dis. July 4, 1777; service, 2 mos., 9 dys., on an alarm at Rhode Island; marched to Providence, R. I.

MATTHEW ANABLE of Ipswich; priv., Capt. James Patch's co., which marched on alarm of April 19, 1775, to Mystic; service, 4 dys.

ROBERT ANABLE, JR., of Ipswich Hamlet; priv., Capt. Elisha Whitney's co., which marched May 1, 1775, to Cambridge; service, 12 dys.; *also*, corp., Capt. Richard Dodge's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (26th) reg.; pay abstracts for Jan.—June, 1776; *also*, order for wages dated Wenham, March 12, 1777.

EBENEZER ANAVER of Marblehead; priv., Capt. Curtis' co., Col. Glover's reg.; co. return [probably Oct., 1775].

JOHN ANDERSON of Cape Ann; master's mate, ship "Franklin," commanded by Capt. Allen Hallett; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated Boston, June 20, 1781; age, 25 yrs.; complexion, dark.

JONATHAN ANDERSON of Salem; seaman, ship "Pilgrim," commanded by Capt. Joseph Robinson; descriptive list of officers and crew, dated Aug. 2, 1780; age, 20 yrs.; stature, 5 ft., 1 in.; complexion, light.

JOHN ANDRESS of Gloucester; priv., Capt. Warner's co., Col. Little's reg.; co. return [probably Oct., 1775]; enl. May 4, 1775; age, 19 yrs.

JOHN ANDRESS of Gloucester; priv., Capt. Barnabas Dodge's co., Col. Gerish's (later Baldwin's) 26th reg.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775: enl. May 2, 1775; service, 13 wks.; *also*, co. return dated Camp at Chelsea, Oct. 2, 1775; *also*, list of men absent from muster, dated Chelsea, Oct. 3, 1775; reported,

on sentry duty; *also*, corp., Capt. Dodge's co., Col. Baldwin's reg.; pay abstracts for Feb. and April, 1776; *also*, pay abstracts for May and June, 1776, dated New York; *also*, Capt. Dodge's co., commanded by Lt. Cheever; return for mileage in 1776.

ROBERT ANDRESS of Boxford; list of men raised for 6 mos. service and returned by Brig.-gen. Paterson as having passed muster, in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

Queries are inserted for one cent a word.
Answers are solicited.

116. Did "Metacom," called "King Philip," have a daughter or grand-daughter called Ann? If so, when and where was she born and married?

C. L. STARKWEATHER.

Washington, D. C.

117. Wanted, information of John Waldo, who came from Newfoundland to Salem, Mass., where he lost his life by falling into a well in November, 1762. Also, of his family.

W. L.

Worcester.

118. Wanted, ancestry and place of birth of Samuel Bradford, who married Mary Taylor in Middleton, Mass., in 1743, and lived and died in Hillsborough, N. H.

Media, Pa.

M. B. S.

119. *Ipswich Soldiers, King Williams' and Queen Anne's Wars!* Wanted, the military record, with captain's name and particulars of service, of "Sergeant" John Foster,³ (Reginald,² Reginald¹), 1664-1736, of Chebacco village, Ipswich, Mass., styled "sergeant" in inventory of estate, Essex records. JOSEPH FOSTER.

Portsmouth, N. H.

120. Wanted, parentage of Martha Tyler, who married Thomas Downing, in Salem, in August, 1744.

L. C. L.

West Boxford.

121. Wanted, parentage of Mary Tyler, who married John H. Reed in 1745.

L. C. L.

122. Wanted, descendants of Edward Augustus Hammond, born, Beverly, June 13, 1807. F. S. H.

Oneida, N. Y.

123. Wanted descendants of Nathaniel Oliver Hammond, born, Topsfield, Oct. 30, 1808. F. S. H.

ANSWERS.

37. Noah West married Abigail Blay, both of Newbury, Oct. 16, 1745. On the record of births in Newbury is recorded: "William Blay, son of Noah Blay and Abigail his wife, born January 21, 1746" (probably 1746-7). This William Blay is undoubtedly William Blay West, son of Noah West and Abigail Blay. Not being accustomed to writing middle names the town clerk wrote, inadvertently probably, as the father's name, *Blay* instead of *West*. This is probably the William Blay West who lived in New Gloucester, Me.—*Ed.*

87. May 8, 1648, James Smith bought a large tract of land in Woolwich, Me., of Robin Hood, the Indian chief. He died in Woolwich about 1660. His widow Elizabeth married again, and in an Indian raid, in August, 1676, this second husband was killed, together with her son Samuel Smith, and the rest of the family were made prisoners. When liberated, two of the sons, James and Hazadiah, fled to Massachusetts, James settling in Salem Village and Hazadiah in Beverly. Hazadiah married Hannah Grover in 1684. She died in 1751. Hazadiah is said to have been one of the early settlers of Falmouth, now Portland, Me., and that he came to Beverly in 1690.—*Mary A. Parsons, Lynnfield Centre.*

[Hazadiah Smith was born about 1657. His mother's second husband was Richard Hammond, who was killed by the Indians in 1676; and she married again, to Capt. John Rawdon of the Sagadahoc militia. Hazadiah married Hannah, daughter of John and Sarah (Barney) Grover May 27, 1684.—*Ed.*

EDITORIAL.

This number completes volume one of THE ESSEX ANTIQUARIAN. There have been published the wills proved in Essex county before 1644; the gravestone inscriptions in the present town of Amesbury before 1800; the genealogies of families from Abbe to Acie, inclusive; the record of the Essex county Revolutionary soldiers and sailors from Abaaham to Andrews; and abstracts of the old Norfolk county records to 1655. The publishers are gratified at the support given them in their endeavor to present a magazine of Essex county history and genealogy with some degree of completeness. They expect that the new year will produce even better results.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SPOFFORTH OR SPOFFORD FAMILY. By *Ashworth P. Burke*, Editor of the "Landed Gentry," etc. London, 1897. This is a reprint from Burke's Family Records, and shows the English ancestry of the American Spoffords.

A MOSES OF THE MORMONS. Strang's City of Refuge and Island Kingdom. By *Henry E. Legler*. Milwaukee, 1897. This is one of the publications of the Parkman Club, whose purpose is the study of the history of the Northwest. This number contains 67 pages, and five illustrations.

THE NEW LIFE OF VIRGINIA: Declaring the Former Success and Present Estate of that Plantation, being the Second Part of Nova Britannia. London, 1612. This is the November number of the American Colonial Tracts. Pages, 20.

CHIPMANS IN MAINE. A Genealogy. By Alberto Lee Chipman. Sabbathday Lake, Me., 1897. Cloth; 12 mo.; pages, 44; with colored coat-of-arms. In this little book, Mr. Chipman gives the history and genealogy of the Chipmans that were identified with the early settlement of Bakerstown, now Poland, Me.

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ERRATA.

PAGE 29, Mary Ann Nye died in 1794 and not in 1894; and Captain Spitzenfel died in 1804 instead of 1864.

PAGE 52, first answer, second line, *Sarak* should read *Samuel*.

PAGE 91, *Doctor Norwood* should read *Doctor Underwood*.

PAGE 130, *Solomon Adams* should read *Solomon Adoms*.

PAGE 149, In "Non-Importation Agreement," seventh line, *importers* should read *importation*; and in third line from bottom *impoing* should read *imposing*.

PAGE 166, first answer, sixth line, *Robers* should read *Robert*.

PAGE 167, first column, last line, first two words should read "*The faint*."

PAGE, 178, second column, fifth line, *Ssanyan* should read *Stanyan*; and, in the next line *Chrisso-pher* should read *Christopher*.

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